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Rural Rhapsody: Her Wealth In Kind

A familiar rural scene showing a peasant woman, carrying her baby and dragging along a goat. The goat is a precious possession of the Deccan peasant and care of cattle, goats or livestock, is among the numerous chores of the woman. But while tending her goat, she has no creche in which to leave her baby. And the goat too has its baby and as it strays for a moment to nibble at some wayside greenery, mother goat has her eyes on the kid, straining the while, gently at her leash.

PATRIOTIC PARROT CIRCUS

SEE PAGE 5

Greatest Building

BY W. G. LIPSETT

THE great Pyramid of Cheops is the only survivor of the Seven Wonders of the World. By modern engineering standards the Pyramid is indeed a gigantic undertaking. As it stands today, it consists of 206 terraces or horizontal courses of stones. Each limestone block—and there are 2,300,000—averages 26 by 58 inches and tips the scales at two and a half tons.

Due to the tiers of stones, the Pyramid has a step-like appearance when viewed from near at hand. In olden times, in fact as late as 500 years ago, the Pyramid was smoothsided, the outer surface being filled in with stones that varied in weight from two to 16 tons. This outer casting of milk-white limestone was removed for use as building material. A great number of the houses in Old Cairo, as well as a few of the mosques, are made of material stripped from the Pyramid, writes the author in Science Digest.

Pillagers too, had a hand in the defacing of the structure, urged on by wild tales of riches hidden deep inside. One individual, no lesser person than the Caliph Mamoun, constructed a tunnelway into the masonry at the base of the Pyramid in 818 A.D.

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This pillaging has reduced the dimensions of the structure considerably. The length of each side was originally 795 feet, the mean height, 481 feet 4 inches. Today each side measures 775 feet 8.8 inches. As the Pyramid has lost its apex casing stones it is now flat-topped and about 451 feet in height.

The Pyramid, which weighs 7,000,000 tons, contains an estimated 85,000,000 cubic feet of stone. It has lost roughly 4,000,000 cubic feet of material. At the base, it covers an area of roughly 13½ acres. And nowhere throughout this immense structure is there a mean error which exceeds one inch.

Though the Great Pyramid is the most famous of all the world's pyramid buildings, its two lesser companions are by no means insignificant. The Second Pyramid, erected by Khafra, is almost as large as Cheops. Seven hundred six feet and three inches square, 472 feet high, it contains 60,000,000 cubic feet of stone and faunts an intact upper casing. The third pyramid, Menkaura's, is the baby of the trio—346 feet 2 inches square and 215 feet high.

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What are these great monuments? Why and how were they constructed?

Each pyramid is a single tomb—a sepucher intended to receive only one body. The ancient Egyptian religion, in common with many past and present religions, was based on a life after death. And to obtain such a life, according to the Egyptians of 6,000 years ago, it was necessary to preserve the body; hence the development of the exact science of embalming.

The embalmed bodies of such great personages as kings and queens were placed together with all utensils and equipment they might find of use in the after world, in a small room in the heart of a great stone building—the pyramid.

Pyramid construction originated when Egypt was first united and ruled by one king. For 500 years, from the middle of the 30th century B.C. to mid-25th century B.C. every king was buried in his own pyramid. No sooner did a king come into power than he set about building his tomb!

The great pyramid field lies in the Eastern Desert near the Nile River. It stretches from Abu Roash to Medum in the south, a belt over 60 miles in length.

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The Great Pyramid of Cheops is therefore the end-product of a period of intense pyramid design and development. How was it constructed? Herodotus, that great, ancient Greek historian, the "father of history," has left us an interesting and accurate account.

One hundred thousand men, he tells us, worked on the Pyramid

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WEEK-END FUN

The young barrister, in a harrying cross-examination of a landlady, was trying to discredit her boarding house in the eyes of the jury. She spoke of certain lodgers who never went out at night and the barrister pounced on her at once.

"A queer set of people seem to live in your house, madam," he said. "Are they in training for monks, or is there some reason for hiding themselves from the public?"

"No sir," replied the landlady, "they're studying for the law!"

* *

An extremely well-brought-up Englishman fell overboard from a ship. At once a shark swam up to him. But he had a knife, and he defended himself bravely. For a moment it looked as if he would get the better of the fish But then the fish whispered in his ear: "My dear fellow, you can't possibly attack a fish without a fish-knife!"

This made such an impression on the well-brought-up Englishman that he dropped his knife and released the shark, which immediately devoured him.

* *

An enthusiastic amateur gardener showed a friend round his grounds. The enthusiast had done a bit of topiary work on his bushes and when they reached the two pieces of hedge sculpture of which he was most proud, he pointed to them and said:

"How do you like my Georgian Urn?"

"Fine," said the visitor politely. "Which is Georgie and which is Ern?"

* *

A gentleman entered a little provincial chemist's shop and asked if he could see a tooth-brush. The chemist showed him two kinds, but the gentleman could not decide between the hard and the soft brush.

"Take them both, sir," said the chemist amiably. "You can bring back the one you don't like."

Rather surprised, the customer took them and the next day returned with the soft one.

"So you don't like the soft one," said the chemist. "I am not surprised! This is the tenth time I have had it back!"

* *

A team of ants were playing football against the elephants. The game was in full swing when one of the ants got the ball and made a dash for the goal. Galloping across to stop him, an elephant put his foot on the ant and crushed him to death.

At this the crowd booed and hissed and trumpeted, and the referee came rushing up to the elephant to chide him for his shocking, unsportsmanlike display.

"What did you want to kill the poor ant for?" he concluded.

"Aw shucks," said the elephant, hanging his head, "I only tried to trip him."

* *

At an Army recruiting centre at Saskatoon a brusque young desk sergeant was interviewing a line-up of applicants for enlistment. His questions shot like bullets at the young man at the head of the line.

"Name?"——"Martin, Sir. James George."

"Place of birth?"—The young man paused. "Il....I think I'd better spell it for you, sir," he began.

"I can spell," the sergeant barked. "You say it."—"Penetanguishene, Ontario, sir."

Colour crept out of the sergeant's face.—"Spell it!" he snarled.

* *

On their wedding night, a young lieutenant's bride was taken ill and fainted. Frantic, the groom called the night clerk and said excitedly: "Send up the house doctor. A young lady has just fainted in my room."

The bride, who had by then regained consciousness, corrected, "Honey, tell him I'm your wife."

"She says to tell you she's my wife," the rattled lieutenant blurted into the receiver.

The townspeople ran to meet the oncoming Stranger Knight. They hung garlands of flowers on his horse and gave him wine.

Then they took him up to the top of the big tower, and showed him the Dragon, as it lay sprawled at full length on the hill above the town.

It was a Dragon, in all soothe, with great curving claws and black horrible scales, and, as it writhed, it belched fire and smoke over the landscape, wasting the sweet green countryside utterly.

"We have used every means for years to get ridde of him," said the Spokesman of the Townspeople, "but it is alle to no purpose. He simplie lieth above there, and he belcheth fire. Everythings within reache he seizeth and devoureth so that oure towne goeth rapidlie to blacke ruine."

"Have you tried newspaper propaganda?" said the Knight.

* *

She had planned to get her driver's license before the wedding so that she could share the driving on their honeymoon, but she became so absorbed with wedding details that she never got further than making application for a beginner's permit. On the day itself, shortly after the couple had left the reception, the bride reappeared at the front door. "What happened?" asked someone as a hush fell over the guests.

"Oh, nothing," said the bride, heading for the stairs. "I just forgot my learner's permit."

New twins had come into little Johnny's family. The household was in a state of great excitement.

"If you'll tell teacher about this great event," Johnny's father beamed, "I'm sure she'll let you off for a day's holiday."

It worked. Johnny came home with the news that he wouldn't have to go to school the following day.

"And what did your teacher say when you told her about the twins?"

"Oh," said Johnny, "I just told her that I had a baby sister. I'm saving the other one for next week!"

* *

The Wright Brothers were working on their airplane in their shop at Dayton, Ohio. One day Wilbur ran out of the hangar excitedly, and called to his brother: "Orville, look! Here's another aviator using our patents!"

"He certainly is!" shouted Orville. "That's our simultaneous warping and steering movement to a T!"

"Call a cop!" screamed Wilbur. "Get an injunction!"

But Orville, who had now looked up through his binoculars, laid his hand gently on his brother's arm.

"Come back to work, Wilbur," he said. "It's a buzzard!"

* *

A woman's skin is her shop window, and more and more of it is exposed to public gaze every year

PURSUING SCIENCE TWO MILES UP ON MOUNTAIN

No Hot Tea On This Swiss Lab

Dr. Gordon Cook, a research chemist who is now head of a unit that makes scientific films, recently visited one of the highest laboratories in the world. It lies more than two miles above sea level on the snow covered Jungfraujoch and was built by the Swiss in 1937 for international research. It clings to the edge of a granite outcrop high above the snow line and to reach it he set off at eight in the morning by the funicular railway from the Lauterbrunnen Valley. As they crawled slowly upwards the white wall of the Jungfrau towered above them and they saw the watershed of Southern Europe leading down towards Italy and the Mediterranean on the other side.

When the train pulled into the little station of Kleine Scheidegg, nearly seven thousand feet above the sea, they left the rich pastures, changed trains and entered the four and a half mile tunnel that climbs steadily upwards inside the Jungfrau. After one and a half hours they reached the station, the highest in Europe but, oddly, enough, still underground. Dr. Cook walked along another tunnel towards the scientific station and was shown round it by Kenneth Canfor, a twenty-two year old research student from London University. Through the double glass windows of the library he looked down on to the Aletsch Glacier, the largest in the Alps, as it curved away down the valley towards Italy. On the other side of the ridge the face of the mountain fell away in a precipice on to snow six hundred feet deep the beginning of the Eiger Glacier.

In the physical and chemical laboratory he met a dozen or so scientists. The British workers came from London, Manchester, and Cambridge and there were meteorologists from France and two priests from Belgium studying infra-red rays. They had small but comfortable sleeping quarters, a well-equipped kitchen and living-room and the whole building was heated and lit by electricity from the Jungfrau railway which kept it warm and cosy. The scientists looked after themselves in their eyrie and supplies of food were brought up from the valley.

In a small aluminium hut perched on the outside of the laboratory Dr. Cook talked to the British scientists who were studying cosmic rays, those strange showers of atomic particles which rain down on the earth from outer space. Another laboratory was crammed with equipment sent from Manchester and some of this photographed the atoms that were being split by cosmic ray collisions. This work on cosmic rays is closely allied to atomic energy and is part of the fundamental research by which scientists hope to arrive at an understanding of what goes on inside at atom.

Cosmic rays are still one of the major mysteries of science and no one knows where they come from or what causes them. By the time they reach sea level they consist of different sorts of particles and among them are mesons, in which scientists today are particularly interested. These mesons are the most powerful atom-splitting bullets that scientists possess and if one collides with another atom it can disrupt it more efficiently than any sub-atomic particle produced by laboratory cyclotrons and similar gadgets. The intensity of cosmic ray activity depends on the distance that the rays have travelled through the atmosphere which is why scientists work in such strange places as the Jungfrau laboratory.

Working at such an altitude can be physically unpleasant; Dr. Cook began to feel quite dizzy after an hour or so and some of the scientists told him that they were often sick for a couple of days when they first arrived. There is one major snag for British scientists working in the laboratory: water boils at eighty-seven degrees instead of a hundred and it is impossible to get it hot enough to make a decent cup of tea!

Will Man Fly Like A Bird?

BY WYN WRIGHT

ALTHOUGH man can fly through the skies in jet planes at speeds faster than sound he still cherishes the age old dream of flying like a bird on wings moved by his own muscles. Only recently a 30-year-old Italian, Aldo Villa, strapped wings to his hands and feet and launched himself from a high hill at Turin He crashed and broke a leg. And in Paris Leo Valentine threw himself out of a plane at 12,000 ft., with canvas and whalebone wings, and glided—some say fell—some thousands of feet before parachuting down with only a cut face.

He was luckier than the American, Clem Sohn, who was killed when his wings failed after a leap from a plane over Paris in 1937. He was, however, but one in the long casualty list of broken limbs and necks sustained by those who would rival the birds in the heavens. One of the first who essayed this feat was Simon the Magician, a Samarian astrologer, who in 67 A.D. undertook to fly in the Circus at Rome before the Emperor Nero to prove his claims to divinity. Simon leapt from a high platform, fell near Nero's box, was dashed to pieces and sprinkled the Emperor with his blood.

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An English astrologer of the 11th century, Oliver of Malmesbury, was more fortunate but no more successful. He fitted wings to his hands and feet and tried to take off from a high tower. He fell almost straight and broke both legs. He claimed his failure was due to lack of a tail.

In 1161 A.D. a Saracen asserted that he would fly from a tower in the Hippodrome at Constantinople during the festivities in honour of the Sultan Kilij Arslam II who was visiting Manuel Comnedus, Emperor of Byzantium. An eyewitness, Nicetas Aeominatus, describes what he saw:

"There he stood on the tower clad in a very long and wide garment of white colour braced with rods of willow-wood laced over a framework. The cloth was loosely draped over the frame, and he intended to fly like a ship with its sail, hoping that the wind would catch in the folds of his garment.

"All eyes were intently fixed upon him and the beholders, enjoying the spectacle kept on shouting, 'Fly, fly!' and 'How long will you put us off, Saracen, and estimate the wind from the tower?'

"He, however, remained undisturbed, frequently examined the wind, and put the audience off. He often raised his arms, used them like wings, and lowered them to catch the wind. When the wind appeared to him favourable, he soared like a bird and seemed to fly in the air.

"Then the weight of his body having more power to drag him down than his artificial wings to sustain him, he broke his bones, and his evil plight was such that he did not long survive."

Just over 300 years later, in 1496, Giovanni Battista, a mathematician of Perugia, Italy, made himself a pair of wings and took off blithely from a tower. An iron in his left wing broke and he fell on the roof of the Church of Santa Maria delle Vergini, hurting himself seriously.

●

In 1507 John Damian, an Italian abbot at the Court of James IV of Scotland conceived the ambitious plan of flying from the walls of Stirling Castle to France. His wings were decked with fowl feathers. He jumped from the Castle walls and fell in a heap, shattering a thigh. Damian explained his failure by saying that he had used the wrong feathers: hen feathers had a natural affinity with the earth and the next time he would use eagle feathers. Whether a few hundred eagles were denuded of their feathers for another attempt, and if so how Damian fared, is not recorded.

It was round about Damian's time that Leonardo da Vinci studied the flight of birds and bats and became convinced that man could overcome the weight of his body and fly like a bird. He designed an apparatus with bat-like

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Nehru May Take No Portfolio

SPECULATIONS ABOUT CENTRAL CABINET

Spring In Delhi, But Not For Ministers

It is spring-time in New Delhi. There are flowers everywhere, wherever they have been permitted to grow. There is, however,no spring-time for the Central Ministers, many of whom are living in an atmosphere of uncertainty. Whether they will be included in the next Cabinet, and if so what protfolio will be assigned to them is their constant source of worry.

Some of them even approached a certain important foreign visitor to beseech her to put in a word for them to the Prime Minister. Some others are constantly courting newspapermen to boost up their claims. It was said by one of their victims that a certain Minister of State, having done very well, was being promoted to the rank of a Cabinet Minister. On this basis, the gentleman concerned could be the Prime Minister before or after the next general elections. Because of his modesty or devotion to duty at the Centre, it was reported, that a certain Minister of State had declined the offer of the Chief Ministership of a State.

This brings me to the Prime Minister, who often reminds me of Shelley's famous lines that he "wonders companionless amongst the stars that have a different birth."

Punies And Midgets

Punies politicaiy and midgets intellectually, many men crowd round the Prime Minister to get something out of him. It is not the country. It is not even the Congress Party. It is the first person singular, whose claims are pressed before the Prime Minister. "I have done well and should be promoted" is the slogan. The Prime Minister knows who has done well. Above all, the Prime Minister has to select men of honesty and integrity and of like ideology. He cannot consider turn coats or fair weather leaders for inclusion in his Cabinet. It is far far easier for him to say No to some of them now, than to turn them out of his Cabinet afterwards. For four years, the Prime Minister has suffered pinpricks from several of his colleagues, who have carried on a whispering campaign against him. Some of them have habitual secret-leakers. He will have to blame himself, if he were to include them in his team. The Prime Minister has a much wider field for selection in the two new Houses of Parliament. One view here is that, in selecting his new team, the Prime Minister will not be swayed by flattery or by people dancing attendence on him. He will select people, whose loyalty had never been in doubt or against whom there is not even a shadow of dishonesty, and casteism.

As I have reported earlier, some people are certainties for the new Cabinet. They are Shri Chintaman Deshmukh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Mahabir Tyagi and Dr. Keskar. The rest are hovering in the realm of uncertainty.

As for the Prime Minister himself, indications are not wanting that he will take no portfolio himself. As a Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru has overriding powers over Ministry and more particularly over External Affairs and Defence. The Prime Minister, according to reports, will keep a close grip over the affairs in the States, and it will not surprise New Delhi if he were to spend say a week by rotation at the Headquarters of every State. Such a practice is regarded necessary in view of the huge development programme. It will also put the fear of God in the State Ministers

Sindri Speeches

That the Prime Minister is a very lonely person was noticed at the opening of the Fertilizer Factory at Sindri. He sat amongst a motley crowd, listening to meaningless speeches of inordinate length. With one exception, everyone was praised, the exception being the Indian tax-payer, who by the sweat of his brow had made the installation of the factory possible. The labour leader, Mr. Ramashankar Sinha, for example, asserted that "to the extent to which the destinies of the enterprise are entrusted to the care of its Managing Director, Mr. B. C Mukerji, Sindri feels, it is perfectly safe." It may also be presumed that during the Mukarjee Regime Mr. Ramashanker Sinha is also safe. It should also be presumed that in the interests of their investment, Indian tax-payer will have to pray for eternal life for Mr. Mukerji and representatives in Parliament shall be called upon to prevent his transfer elsewhere.

This brings me to two major state enterprises, namely Sindri Fertilizer Factory and Chitranjan Locomotive Workshop, both of which were visited by the Prime Minister early this month. There can be no dispute that both are magnificant achievements of the Republican India. There can be two aspects of these undertakings, which require examination.

Latest Labour saving devices have been installed at Sindri. A Coal Wagon, for instance is taken to an iron platform which is manipulated by a crane. It is lifted and automatically emptied into a funnel, water showers keeping down the coal dust. Mechanically it reaches the ovens I was told that not more than four men were needed to supervise the factory at night. The question, therefore, is whether India needs such highly developed labour-saving appliances? The factory has cost about twenty-three crores of rupees.

The question therefore is what employment has it provided for India's unemployed millions? Industrialisation is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end, the end being, inter-alia, employment. It has provided employment to the trained staff, largely leaving out the unskilled landless labour.

A very large outlay is incurred in building residential quarters for the employees, both in Sindri and Chitranjan. The township at Chitranjan has cost Rs. 706.70 lakhs. Here is its description.

Chitranjan's Cost

"From the blueprints to the actual buildings, Chitranjan has

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FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

Some of the competitors who took part in the fancy dress competition judged by Lady Rama Rau a the Davar's College 53rd Anniversary celebrations at the C. J. Hall last week.

The Welfare Scene

FIVE YEARS OF PEACEFUL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PERSUASION HAVE AFTER ALL RESULTED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.

While congratulating the Government of Hyderabad on taking this progressive step, I have a faint suspicion that the present venture is the result of a mere change in the name of the old 'Backward Classes Welfare Department' to the 'Ministry of Social Services.' My suspicion is further confirmed by the fact that two parallel departments—Rehabilitation and Rural Reconstruction—still exist instead of merging into a comprehensive Ministry of Social Affairs.

Still it is a measure well conceived and I hope the State Government will take all pains to see that it really becomes a model for the other States to follow.

In course of time, I hope welfare activities of all other departments will be integrated with the Social Service Ministry. If for some reasons such a merger is not possible, the new department may set up a machinery for inter-departmental consultations and co-ordination on welfare matters.

Similarly the department will do well to organize a section for effective co-ordination of voluntary and public efforts in the field of social welfare. I also hope that the Government will set up a powerful Advisory Board to guide the work of the new department and advise on policy matters. It may also be useful to set up an 'administrative committee' to recommend the field and scope of the present department in the light of existing State organisation.

HYDERABAD STEALS MARCH

Hyderabad has stolen a march over the progressive Bombay this time. The feeling of the Bombay Cabinet on this question has yet to be ascertained. However, some prominent leaders feel that in a Welfare or SARVODAYA State every department is for welfare of the people and hence there is no need for a separate department. Thus the lathi charge of police or preventive detention has as much social work value as sittings in a mental hygiene clinic. these devouts seem to assert. Such an attitude smacks of self-righteousness and a paternalistic approach which is not always conducive to the development of democratic ideals. After all Hitler always believed that the Reich was for the welfare of the German people and that Gestapos were as good welfare workers as any.

At the State level all questions pertaining to meeting basic human needs of the people and maintaining equilibrium and harmony in society should as far as possible be above party ideologies. The question of human misery should be examined with the same objective frame of mind with which a doctor examines disease.

Planned Welfare Service

Time and again, social workers and social service institutions are told that the State has a limited exchequer and hence welfare work must be sponsored on a voluntary basis. Provision of total social services by the State can lead to the establishment of a totalitarian State. All the same in a poor country like India, individual and group needs are beyond the reach of their resources to tackle these. Hence the community is least able to meet the situation on a voluntary basis. Unless their standard of living rises they cannot lay by enough to meet their problems or give enough to the State to do so.

It is a paradoxical situation that unless the people can give more to it, the State cannot incur heavy expenditure on social services and unless there are sufficient social services the standard of living cannot rise. This can only be remedied by a bold step by the State in the direction of national planning, and establishment of adequate welfare services.

Child Welfare Conference

The present century is rightly called the 'century of the child', which is being ushered in India now. The Bombay Presidency Women's Council organized a very well attended Conference on Child Welfare which was inaugurated by no less a person than Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the inaugural session was presided over by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

Mrs. Roosevelt made a plea for creation of a suitable international atmosphere conducive to social welfare of all people. Mrs. Pandit made a plea for removal of illiteracy, child welfare and Family Planning as urgent social problems now facing India. Mrs. Munshi retiring president of the B.P.W.C. made a vigorous case for banning crime pictures and appealed to Film producers to cooperate.

CHILDRENS' CHARTER

Dr. J. C. Marfatia addressing the Conference on the second day stressed the need for developing balanced Parent-Child relationship for the development of healthy personality.

Dr. K. H. Cama, a Consultant to the U. N. on Social Welfare, delivered one of the most useful talks on Juvenile delinquency, which was presided over by Dr. W. C. Reckless, the U. N. Expert on Criminology attached to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Dr. Reckless suggested the formulation of an international Charter setting up standards for the upbringing of children.

The Conference urged the Government of India to pass the All India Model Children's Act at an early date. The Conference considered a valuable suggestion made by the indefatigable Child Welfare worker Shri V. M. Kulkarni to set up a Children's Bureau in Bombay and appointed a Committee to go into the question.

Such conferences not only help to educate the citizens on social problems but create effective public opinion for adequate social action to meet the challenge of the problems.

Red Offensive Here Too

So the Comrades are changing their attitude towards 'reactionary' and 'reformist' movement called social service which was supposed to be the arch enemy of Revolutionary ideals! Whatever the Communists think of social work or the efficacy of 'red panacea' is their concern. It is, however, a pity that communists cannot spare even humanitarian movements in their efforts to further divide the world and create disruptions. Social work as a popular and growing movement has attracted the attention of greedy political hawks who have a glorious record in disrupting students, youth and labour movements in the country. In collaboration with ambitious societies they have now thought of sponsoring a Indian National Committee of a militant organization called International Conference in Defence of Children sponsored by a well-known communist organisation: Women's International Democratic Federation.

TACTICS OF DISRUPTION

If the Comrades mean business and are sincerely interested in Child Welfare on its own merits and not with a view to political exploitation, then it would be worthwhile for them to join such well established organizations like the International Union for Child Welfare and the UNICEF

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Star-Gazer's Jottings

Your Fortune Day By Day

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from March 16 to 22.

Aries
APRIL 14—May 14

A great hope for public recognition of your talents may appear within easy reach while Venus and Jupiter are in harmony with Uranus which influences your mind. A new acquaintance may become a valued friend. Period augurs pleasant social contacts.

Taurus
MAY 15—JUNE 14

As a result of the beneficent rays of Jupiter and Venus on Uranus which influences your finances money matters that have been delayed may start to move rapidly. Prospects for vocation brighten. Be cheerful and forge ahead.

Gemini
JUNE 15—JULY 16

While conjoined Mercury-Jupiter are in trine with Pluto, elevate your plane of thought by aspiring to high personal achievements. To turn all opportunity to good advantage, do your work with faith and self-reliance. Financially a very fortunate week.

Cancer
JULY 17—AUGUST 16

Do not withdraw cash from the bank for the mere sake of indulging in a passing whim. Later on, when you wish to replace the sum you spent, you may be chagrined that you lack the required amount. In this instance keep in mind the old saying that "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Avoid rashness in any sphere.

Leo
AUGUST 17—SEPTEMBER 16

Despite difference stay in your own groove. Do not go off at any tangent, nor start on anything novel while under the restraining influence of Saturn which plays ducks and drakes with your finances. In important matters remain indecisive. Prospects brighten in ensuing weeks.

Virgo
SEPTEMBER 17—OCT. 17

Except the unexpected, replete with wondrous and inspiring surprise! The beneficent transit of Jupiter in the seventh house which rules associations may activate an unusually pleasant experience, and enable you to impress those with whom you come in contact that you are a dependable person. Likely to distinguish yourself in any sphere.

Libra
OCT. 18—NOV. 16

Thanks to the benefic transits of Venus and Jupiter you are on the lap of luxury. Inasmuch as the dynamic trine of Pluto with Mercury and Jupiter strengthens your financial and business aspects. Put your best foot forward in any venture.

Scorpio
NOVEMBER 17—DECEMBER 15

Peace should prevail in family matters as well as in romance. Your financial aspirations should tend to realise while Jupiter is in trine with you ruling planet Pluto. However, beware of light reversals in matters of job and business towards week-end.

Sagittarius
DECEMBER 16—JANUARY 13

A very happy news surprises you this week Most probably a friend, relation or a member of the opposite sex may prove exceedingly generous and obliging. If single, likely to fall in love. Period is "par excellence" in respect to vocation and association. Likely to be the recipient of a favourable news.

Capricorn
JANUARY 14—FEBRUARY 12

While Venus whispers pecuniary gains Mercury opens fresh avenues for speedy success. Gird up and make the best use of the opportunities that are available. Your worries, if any, should disappear from this week. Fortunate times are ahead of you.

Aquarius
FEBRUARY 13—MARCH 14

Under the dynamic spell of Pluto your industriousness should bring you deserved praise and popularity, and become the preface for later progress in your occupation. Venus at the ascendant of your Sun-sign lands a joyous touch to your personality while Jupiter whispers financial success a very bright week indeed.

Pisces
MARCH 15—APRIL 13

Let your courageous and helpful attitude impart confidence even though the planetary stress inclines you to feel tense. In any circumstance do not wager. Adhere to a definite subject which you wish to accomplish, and supply your best efforts in its behalf.

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Place:

Question:

Characteristics Of Aquarian

The one born between February 13 and 22 is very sociable and genial. Despite an outward calmness in his appearance, he is a veritable dynamo of power and strength. Probably no one will suspect the latent potency in him. His mind is rarely at rest. He is constantly planning, analysing, and thinking ahead. Many responsibilities fall to him, and are performed bravely. He is able to work by himself, and to concentrate actively and to make rapid strides with little assistance. His mind conceives large-scale projects rather than waste itself on petty problems. He prefers to allocate the smaller duties to other people while he carries out the large concepts in his programme.

With many things on his mind, he still finds time for his friends and family. To be with them is a source of great delight to him, and he Joins in the fun going on with the same enthusiasm that he puts into his work.

The person born between February 23 and March 4 is open-hearted and frank He feels that honesty is the only policy and he will speak his mind whenever appropriate. This quality has given important people a great admiration for him; petty people will not concur, but their opinion is of small consequence to him. He has high ambitions for his loved ones, and will make any sacrifice for the education or well-being of the members of his family. He can work without complaining, and is capable of a great deal of manual and mental endeavour. No task seems too large for him to tackle. He works with a will. His aim is to achieve.

Excellent taste makes him a connoisseur of books, music, motion pictures, and arts. Even without a formal education he can go into an art gallery and instinctively know which is the finest work. He takes from life the best that it has to offer. At

(Continued on Page 23,

Reply To Your Query

1. M. S. Naik
   Karwar.
   Q. Marriage?
   A. Please mention the exact time according to the date of your birth.
2. M. S. Pavri
   Fort, Bombay.
   Q. Shall I win the girl of my choice?
   A. Your birth time given is 4-10 a.m. Is it standard or local? Please clarify.
3. M. D. Gokhak
   Bombay.
   Q. Job?
   A. Jupiter whispers luck in job from April 1952.
4. Banoo K. Todiwalla
   Bombay.
   Q. I am in love with a person. Will I marry the same person,
   A. Yes—towards the end of your 26th year.

WHERE DOES EISENHOWER STAND?

Inferences Are Drawn From Old Statements

BY SCOTT RANKINE

Will Eisenhower secure Republican nomination, or will he be ousted by Taft? Political pundits have little, by which they could determine his stand on many vexed domestic questions. But what little he has said does not seem to be going very much in his favour according to the writer of this article.

GENERAL Dwight D. Eisenhower's announcement of his willingness to be the Republican Party's candidate for President in next November's elections has set politicians searching and researching to uncover his views on the burning domestic issues of the last two decades.

They have found that the General, pre-occupied with his duties as a professional soldier, has never been associated with party politics in his life before, apart from one speech. That he made in 1909 as a 20-year-old student to a rally of the Young Men's Democratic Club in his small Kansas home town. IN IT, HE PLEDGED HIS ALLEGIANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LIFE.

He has never been identified with one side or the other in the numerous domestic controversies which, during and since the great depression of the 'thirties, have bitterly divided Democrats against Republicans and Republicans between themselves.

Statements X-Rayed

The political aspects of the numerous statements which General Eisenhower made during his two-year term (1948-50) as President of Columbia University have until recently passed unnoticed.

Today, professional politicians are digging up those speeches and noting carefully each clue as to where "Mister' Eisenhower now stands on such questions as the New Deal, trade union legislation, property rights, anti-communist loyalty legislation and social welfare.

The astonishing thing to any 1952 reader is that a so clearly defined political philosophy emerges from the speeches and that their domestic political implications passed unnoticed at the time.

Putting those ostensibly academic utterances under the political spectroscope in this election year, the political scientists of 1952 now discover that Mr. Eisenhower has for years been an anti-New Dealer, anti-Socialist, anti-extremist conservative. His speeches show him to be strongly critical of what he calls the "paternalist" dangers of modern social welfare and social security legislation.

Thus, in 1948, in terms usually employed by bitter critics of President Roosevelt's New Deal, General Eisenhower said:

"A paternalist government can gradually destroy, by suffocation, in the immediate advantage of subsidy, the will of the people to maintain a high degree of individual responsibility."

He gave repeated warnings like many anti-New Dealers, of the danger of the Government taxing away property rights and urged that a careful watch and check should be maintained on the expansion of Federal Government, and particularly on government ownership or control of property.

Only Perfect Security

He referred unsympathetically to some of the social security aspirations of the American trade union movement. On one occasion, He REFERRED TO PRISON AS THE ONLY PLACE IN WHICH PERFECT SOCIAL SECURITY COULD BE GUARANTEED TO A CITIZEN BY HIS GOVERNMENT.

To the impartial observer General Eisenhower's speeches give the impression of a man whose philosophy is solidly based on the kind of free enterprise which is associated in American political history with the old-time Democratic Party of President Wilson and the Republican Party of President Hoover rather than with the New Deal Democratic Party of President Roosevelt and the "progressive" Republican Party of Governor Dewey.

In 1949 General Eisenhower said: "The modern definition of a liberal is a man who in Washington wants to play the Almighty with our money. I do not believe that security in the sense that we may live in slothful indolence and ease and stagnation can ever be achieved UNLESS WE DO IT AS SLAVES OF SOMEONE WHO DIRECTS US."

There are many similar statements in his speeches about Labour-Management relations, social reforms, stifling legislative controls and shiftless reliance on bureaucracy.

If General Eisenhower becomes the Republican Presidential candidate, these speeches will provide rich campaign material for his Democratic New Deal opponents. They can be presented as betraying a disrespectful attitude towards New Deal and Fair Deal social reform programmes which have repeatedly been endorsed by a large majority of the voting population in every Presidential election since 1932.

The unemployment, insecurity and economic suffering of the early 1930's is still vividly remembered throughout this country and despite the passage of time, has been a major factor in every recent election campaign.

His past speeches are already being used by some of his Republican political opponents to suggest that his unpopularity with trade unionists would make him an unsuitable and "week" Republican Presidential candidate. Frequently, in the anti-Eisenhower Republican circles, one hears the statement that General Eisenhower is far to the conservative right even of the allegedly arch-conservative 'Mister Republican" Senator Robert Taft of Ohio.

Therefore, they argue he is the last man for the off defeated Republican Party to choose to win over the liberally-inclined independent voters from the Democrat to the Republican side in the next general election.

A review of the targets which General Eisenhower's past statements have presented to his political opponents reveals, indeed, the astuteness of President Truman's comment on General Eisenhower's candidacy. When asked to comment at a press conference recently, he replied that: If General Eisenhower wanted to get out and have all the mud and rotten eggs and rotten tomatoes thrown at him that was his business and he (President Truman) would not stop him.

Not With The Ring Master's Whip

But Only With Petting Affection

HE HAS TRAINED COVEY OF LOVELY PETS

Parrots Perform Many Unusual Feats At His Bidding

BY K. G. HEGDE

"TARA, MEERA ASHOK, VIKRAM, RANA" Shenoy called with the same voice of affection with which people called their children.

A flurry of red beaks and bright green wings, answered with equal affection as the whole team of parrots perched on the head, shoulders and outstretched hands of their human guardian and protector. Shenoy started his daily lessons for his proteges, the same way as he has been doing for nearly decades now.

Prof. U. Pandurang Shenoy, as he officially styles himself, came into the public eye as a trainer of performing parrots, during the war. One day in 1940, a variety entertainment was held at Udipi, a small town in South Kanara District, in aid of the Governor's war fund. Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S. then Sub-collector and presently head of the Indian Mission in Japan, presided over the function. And as befitting the occasion a galaxy of high dignitaries and Government officials was present.

PATRIOTIC PARROT

The massed gathering looking at the usual items of dances, songs and skits, was presently stirred to more than usual interest when a slim, tall man, dressed in a natty suit, appeared with a bevy of five parrots and an assortment of miniature equipment and proceeded to put the birds thrown their paces.

Interest grew into enthusiasm and ended up with a burst of appalause when green feathers decked in a tiny Gandhi cap, hoisted the Congress Tricolour—much to the ill concealed embarrassment of the official president who naturally was put out with the junior official who was in charge of the show, for his indiscretion in letting a 'Congress minded parrot" steal a war fund show!

This did not, however, prevent Mr. Chettur from giving a certificate to the "remarkable exhibition" and the "ability and skill" which had gone into the training of the birds.

Every parrot must have its day; and this one's turn came when on that auspicious 15th of August 1947, he officiated at a public hoisting of the now triumphant tricolour. On that day of heightened national fervour, public sentiment was touched by the performance and the patience, skill and devotion of the man who could stage such a patriotic parrot play.

NOT JUST A PROFESSIONAL

Shenoy has now appeared in various circus performances and the admirable programme of feats performed by his troup of birds, does get its meed of appreciation even amidst the more exciting numbers of the show. But Shenoy is no mere professional circus trainer and he loves his birds more devoutly than as bread winning equipment.

Shenoy had a prosperous business. But when his business partner and beloved brother died, he was so shaken that he could no more carry on the business. His father was fond of pets and a number of caged parrots were in his home. Parrots are notoriously imitative and there are records of parrots taught to sing devotional hymns or verses from Indian epics.

Indian legend and mythology is full of tales of parrots, who appear chiefly in the role of messengers between grieving and separated lovers. KADAMBARI, the famous prose epic of the Sanskrit author Bana turns round the life of a learned parrot which could compose verses with hidden meanings.

In his sorrow, Shenoy found distraction and consolation in the company of parrots He developed a sort corner for these lovely pets and slowly developed the idea of not only teaching them to talk—which they do—but to perform various feats and acrobatics.

EASIER TO TEACH THEM

He collected a number of parrots, selected the most teachable of them and started his lessons. After these many years of experience Shenoy says that it is easier to teach a parrot than to teach a boy or girl.

His methods of training are also unique. He never uses the cane on his charges, nor any of those methods of putting fear into them which is followed by many animal trainers.

It is well known that many performing animals go through their "feats" because of fear of punishment, and sometimes because things are so contrived that not to do the feat would be painful. One has heard, for instance, of bears who keep standing on their hind legs because of pins that will cause acute pain, if they put down their forelegs.

Shenoy loves his pets too much to pursue such methods. He has succeeded in teaching them newer and ever newer games through affectionate treatment. He has given them colourful names from Indian history and mythology, and at his beck and call, the birds perform superb and pleasing feats.

FAVOURITE AMONG PETS

They jump and run, frisk and act, turn acrobats and juggle with rings, bars, ladders; deliver letter, ride chariots and bicycles, dence and fight, pick up the coins required from a heap, identify named colours. These tricks have held large audiences spellbound and have called forth the admiration of young and old, men and women, intelligent and unsophisticated.

Among his collection VIKRAM is his favourite; and VIKRAM is a truly amazing bird. He weighs just ten tolas, but he manage to carry round his tiny neck a ring that is six to eight times his weight.

The preformance of these feats, however, call for special equipment Shenoy has had to devise and himself make much of this equipment. Naturally no carpenter or blacksmith has in stocks, rings, bars, ladders, flags and toys to suit the needs of parrots. With very great skill Shenoy has managed to face the problem, and is by now a expert "property man" for parrot plays!

WATER MAKES THEM ILL!

He has also of necessity become an expert "parrot doctor" and nutritionist. He feeds his parrots with horsegrams, fruits and pulses of various kinds. He gives them no water for direct consumption. He has a theory that they must get their supply of water indirectly, through fruits He says that if they drink water they fall ill! At the same time he has found that some popular beliefs about parrot's diet is quite wrong. Salt is considered to be the poison of parrots. Shenoy took the risk of feeding one of his pets with salt and nothing deleterious has resulted.

There is no parent, who at one time or another, has not some grouse against his children. And as for animal and bird trainers, while many of them develop a love for their charges, they have often a tough time with them.

Shenoy has not one grouse against his covey of lovely of pets

Like beads of glossy jet her eyes;
And, smoothed by Nature's skill,
With pearl or gleaming agate Vies
Her finely-curved bill.

... ...

Her plumy mantle's living hues
In mass opposed to mass,
Outshine the splendour that imbues
The robes of pictured glass.

... ...

She trills her song with tutored powers,
Or mocks each casual note.

... ...

Arch, volatile, a sportive bird
By Social Glee inspired;
Ambitions to be seen or heard,
And pleased to be admired!

From THE CONTRAST—The Parrot and the Wren, by William Wordsworth.

STAR TURN

This is the way a parrot performs the familiar flag hoisting ceremony

Come Hither, Birdie

Shenoy took to training birds as an escape from sorrow and now finds in them both an occupation and an interesting hobby.

Parrots Are Popular

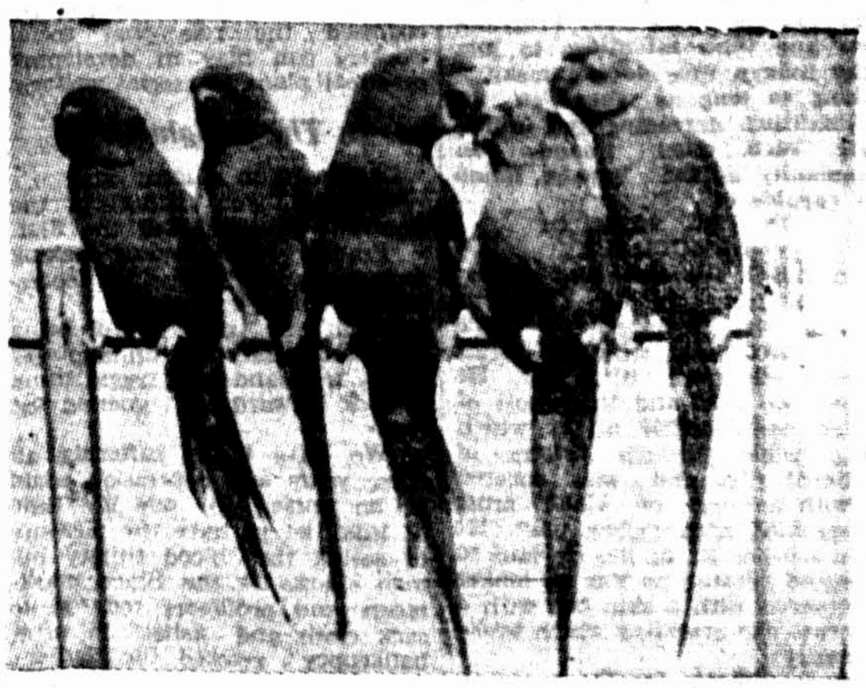
"A parrot has always been a popular bird. It's companinable; its talk often inappropriately funny, and its antics, well, are a source of everlasting amusement. Undoubtedly the best talkers are the African Greys and the blue-fronted Amazons. The parrot has the advantage of being easy to keep in good health for many years as long as it is not given unnatural foods, such as slops, meat, fish, fowl tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. But fed rationally, on a good seed mixture, nuts or fresh green peas, and some sound fruit in season."

A. W. Smith, a London bird breeder, talking about the recently lifted ban on importing parrots into Britain.

MAKE WAY FOR THE CHARIOT

No conquering hero ever rode his chariot in such style as this, in one of the items in the parrot team's reportoire.

ON THE ALERT



Here is the parrot team on parade awaiting the call to action.

With the mounting East-West conflict and the cold war raging on either side of the Alps, high pressure diplomacy gives a tough time to Swiss neutrality. Neutral, but not neutralist in sentiment Switzerland is following a non-involvement policy. Will she be able to hold or

WILL THE ALPS MOVE?

BLOC PRESSURE ON BUFFER STATE IS MOUNTING

By Eric Josephson

THERE does Switzerland stand in the cold war and in the plans for rearming Western Europe? The sympathies of the Swiss government are no secret, though officials continue to assert the "traditional neutrality" of the country What the Western military strategists have in mind for Switzerland in case of war has not been disclosed; but General de Lattre de Tassigny told the Swiss a year ago, "Your redoubt is the greatest fortress we have in Europe,' evoking the image of Allied armies holding out in the Alps against the Russians.

If some Swiss are made nervous by such a remark, they must also worry over the fact that 93 per cent of Swiss foreign trade is with countries in the West and that nearly 40 per cent of the national budget is devoted to military expenditure, writes the author in "The Nation," New York.

The problems of Switzerland's adjustment to the American new order in Western Europe and of its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union during the present crisis have been exposed by a political trial that took place in the supreme court in Lausanne during the last week in November Pierre Nicole, a Communist journalist from Geneva wrote a series of articles a year ago, some of which appeared in Eastern European newspapers, charging that the Swiss government was abandoning the principle of neutrality and preparing to associate itself with American aggression against the Soviet Union In one article he referred to

... the absolutely incontestable fact that our present rulers are abandoning not only political and economic "neutrality" but even military "neutrality" in order to join .. the Yankee instigators of war ..

In others he wrote:

Our rulers are plotting to betray our people and to associate our country with the anti-Soviet war that the American imperialists are preparing ..

Our present rulers are not interested in assuring the future of our people, but only in protecting the interests of "our" ... financial oligarchies, which, they say, depend today on the success of the enterprises of Wall Street imperialists

All these facts show the gravity of the situation. Our people must become conscious of this and react against those who are indeed "about to sell our country for profits" as Lenin had already foreseen in 1916

Communist Rejoinder

After the appearance of his articles, Nicole was brought to trial by the government, accused of "slandering and defaming" its ministers, "slurring and endangering the independence" of the Swiss Confederation by provoking foreign intervention in its affairs, and finally "provoking foreign undertakings and intrigues" against Swiss security.

At the two-day trial, in response to the interrogation of the presiding judge, Nicole tried to justify his original accusations. Switzerland, he said, had joined the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, an institution obstensibly autonomous and supposed to improve economic conditions in Europe but in reality the executive organ of the Marshall Plan and therefore dealing with military problems. Why, Nicole asked, had the government kept secret economic agreements with the United States?

Was it because Switzerland had been forced by the threat of a reduction in American trade to reduce its exports to the East by two-thirds and had been requested to prohibit the re-exportation of strategic materials coming from the West, as the New York "Times" reported?

What did the presence of Western generals in Switzerland mean? Did not General Spaatz visit the country in order to arrange for the exchange of Swiss and American aviators? Why did Field Marshal Montgomery, who is known to have held conversations with members of the government, make such "curiously frequent" trips to Switzerland?

Was it not significant that Swiss officers attended an American army school and that Swiss weapons will be standardised on American models? Had not the head of the Swiss military department announced that the Swiss army would co-operate with foreign troops in the event of war? Finally, did not the Davis case prove that the Americans had organised espionage in Switzerland? (An American, Davis, had been expelled from the country in October, after a trial, on the ground that he had spied for Senator McCarthy, for the United States consul in Geneva, and for the United States embassy in Paris, gathering information on John Carter Vincent and Swiss and American "Communists." Four-fifths of Davis's indictment dealt with espionage he performed for United States diplomatic officials in Europe, a fact not reported in the press.)

Strategic Alps

The court allowed the defence only six witnesses, five being Communists who repeated or elaborated the remarks of Nicole. Why, they asked, were certain leftists forbidden to speak, but not reactionaries? Why was Collier's admitted to Switzerland but not "peaceful Soviet reviews"? Did not the government ban a meeting of the World Council of Peace which was to have been held in Geneva? Why was a Committee of Inquiry back from North Korea prevented from delivering its report? A French general was not allowed to speak about the USSR while the German General Speidel spoke in Lausanne on military affairs, and the American "spy-general" Donovan made mysterious visits. The sixth witness, however, the military expert of a conservative Geneva newspaper, was produced to comment on the role of the Swiss "redoubt" in the speculations of European general staffs. The impression the defence tried to give was that the Alps are of greater strategic interest to Americans than to Russians.

The prosecutor answered directly the claim that Swiss neutrality was being abandoned. He admitted that the government had given in to American demands that trade with the East be reduced. Nevertheless he said, in spite of its historical and geographical orientation towards the West, Switzerland would remain neutral

Its joining of the OEEC and the European Payments Union did not contradict the Swiss statute of perpetual neutrality. These two organizations, unlike the Atlantic Pact, from which Switzerland had remained aloof, were strictly economic in character. Besides, through the socalled "Swiss clause" in the OEEC agreement, the government reserved the right not to participate in any decision of which it disapproved. As for the exchange of officers, it was true that Swiss officers had gone to the United States and that American officers had been received here, but invitations for similar exchanges forwarded to the Russians were declined.

The Communists, the prosecutor said, set themselves up as the virtuous defenders of neutrality, but there was a time, not long ago, when they wanted Switzerland to abandon its traditional policy and enter the UN. In a period of international tension, with considerable danger of war, Nicole had embarrassed the Swiss government by questioning its neutrality; this could afford an opportunity for intrigue and intervention by foreign powers, for increased Russian pressure, and for undermining the people's confidence in their government.

Right To Free Expression

Nicole's lawyer, who is not a Communist, opened by submitting the celebrated issue of 'Collier's' on World War III as evidence of America's designs, centered his defense on the right to express deviant opinions, and claimed that the proceedings had been turned into a "trial of opinion." Even violent views should be heard. Did not freedom of opinion exist in Switzerland? Was it contrary to the laws of a democratic regime to disapprove of the policy of the government and to oppose it? Nicole was violent in his attitudes and a frank revolutionist, but if he exaggerated or committed some errors in his articles, this was the result of the difficulties met by Swiss journalists in obtaining news. Owing to the excessive discretion of officials domestic news sometimes only reached the country through the foreign press.

Nicole himself made a brief final statement in which he expressed his willingness to accept the consequences of his actions as a Communist, denied nothing, and re-affirmed his conviction that the Swiss government showed more sympathy for the United States than for the Soviet Union. Two days later the presiding judge sentenced Nicole to fifteen months' imprisonment, and in the course of pronouncing judgment said:

The accusations (of Nicole) imply ... that the government, while proclaiming a policy of neutrality, plots secretly a policy of war preparation, allied with one group of powers against another, and these accusations ... in the present state of tension in international relations endanger Swiss independence by giving a false image of our country's foreign policy and our desire for independence and peace with all foreign countries. The accusations tend also ... to shake the confidence of the Swiss people in the honesty and loyalty of the policy proclaimed by its government and thus also constitute a danger to the country. Nicole cannot be ignorant of the falseness of his accusations...

M. S. Aravamuthu, the official photographer of the Board of Control for Cricket in India who is shortly sailing to London to cover the Indian Cricket team's forthcoming tour of England

Experiment With Neutrality

The speed, simplicity, and dignity of Nicole's trial contrast sharply with some recent American proceedings. A large audience in the courtroom was attentive but quiet. No demonstrations in support of Nicole were organised in the vicinity of the court house Most of the press, conservative and highly sympathetic to United States policy, reported the trial with restraint. So far, nobody outside the Communist Party has appeared to defend Nicole's rights. Elsewhere in Europe, aside from Radio Moscow and the left-wing newspapers, the trial has aroused comparatively little interest.

If the apathy shown by the Swiss themselves toward the Nicole case seems curious, it should be noted that the Communist Party is not regarded as a serious security threat. Banned during the greater part of World War II, the Communists today have fewer than 40,000 members, and the trial was not interpreted as part of a campaign by the government against the party.

Switzerland's experiment with 'differential" neutrality as a conditional member of the League of Nations ended in 1935 when the country refused to participate in sanctions requested by the League against Italy, on the ground that such action would violate its neutrality. Subsequently, during World War II and the organisation of the UN, the Swiss reverted to their earlier policy of "absolute" neutrality. Today, as the statements of defense and prosecution in the Nicole trial made clear, Switzerland is under strong pressure from East and West. While it probably does not intend to abandon its heavily armed neutrality even if war comes, it is certainly closer in interest and sympathy to the United States than to the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Swiss have shown themselves masters at the game of bargaining with great powers in a time of crisis and hanging on until the storm blows over They may feel that they can once more calculate successfully their chances of survival.

Neutral, but not neutralist, Switzerland—with perhaps some misgivings—is "on our side". But as it has done many times before, it will probably make strenuous efforts to keep out of war. The Swiss like to recall that their army was prepared to fight against either German or Allied invasion during the last war. There was a time when the statesmen of Europe considered Swiss neutrality a distinct asset to Continental stability and order. Has this been forgotten?

The Welfare Scene

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

and work through there institutions.

I am sure voluntary and professional workers in India, who have been fighting against all odds to raise the question of human misery and social welfare above political considerations will refuse point blank to co-operate with this disruptionist movement and defeat the politicians who are anxious to gatecrash into the sacred precincts of social work.

Challenge To Humanity

Yet another challenge to human values comes in the shape of a non-atomic weapon called NAPALM BOMBS (Jelled petrol) —one of the innumerable weapons in the American armoury.

It is also sad that once again another brutal weapon is the first to be tried on innocent and harmless, poor and suffering men, women and children in Asian soil.

Everything may be fair in love and war but tall American claims about their humanitarian feelings and Point Four Programme and their intentions to join the human race do not mean a thing so long as they go on brutalizing, degrading and inflicting such cruel wounds on humanity as the Napalm Bomb is capable of

IN THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY

A B.B.C. Correspondent writes:

"In front of us a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags and was covered with a crust of black crust speckled with yellow pus". He can neither sit or lie. He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin but with a crust like crackling which broke easily"

It is difficult for the world to sanction killing as in war and then to complain about the mode of killing. To me, however, plain butchery or liquidation is any day preferable to the state which Napalm bomb promises in the garb of democratic ideals and values! My voice is too feeble to reach the average men and women in America and if it did I would request all honest humanitarian and compassionate American individuals and groups to protest against this unmentionable savagery in the sacred name of DEMOCRACY!

SOCIAL WORK & PLANNING COMMISSION

Social workers in Bombay and all over India will be happy to learn that Dr. Behram H Mehta, Professor of Social Administration of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences has now been appointed Officer on special duty in the Social Service section of the Planning Commission. It is hoped that the dynamic professor will not prove too dynamic for planning and I am happy that the planning commission has recognised the role that social workers can play in developing practical plans for social welfare

In The Delight Of It

Overheard in a local bus:

"What do you think of the financial crash", asked the first.

"Frankly I am eagerly looking forward to the coming depression," replied the second.

"Do'nt you think it will bring all round misery and unhappiness in its trail and is a tragic thing to look forward too", queried the first.

"We have been suffering all these years and depression could be no worse. In our life time at least, let us have the pleasure of seeing the blood thirsty human sharks — the Black marketeers and profiteers reduced to sack cloth and ashes in utter bankrupcy", retored the Sadist

—"Chaitanya"

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Don't Be Afraid Of Variety

Collectors Should Wander Where It Suits Them

RECENTLY a friend asked me if I felt that there was any future in philately. This is one of those questions where no one can give an off-hand answer, since it is couched so vaguely. It appeared that the spate of modern issues was getting on the nerves of my acquaintance, who, after a vain effort in trying to keep abreast with his new issues, was slowly going under the flood.

As even the most foolhardy of collectors must have realised by now, few save men with millions at their beck and call can possibly call themselves 'general collectors' in the old sense of the term and live up to the name. The mere physical effort of mounting the daily additions to the album would be enough to tire an average man out—particularly if he happened to be one of the unfortunate majority compelled to do a hard day's work before relaxing with stamps in the evening. Since if one is a collector in the true sense of the word, there is little sense in employing a 'philatelic secretary' to attend to the dirty work while one takes bulging albums along to Society Meetings to show off as 'all my own work.'

My own personal view is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore new issues and here I don't refer to British, but rather to foreign stamps, which come from the presses of almost every country in veritable cataracts. Sooner or later one is bound to regret missing some attractive item. And the only way in which this can be prevented is for one to take a certain amount of new issues while concentrating on the group or country of one's choice.

Speciality

Let us assume that a collector specialises in the stamps of the British West Indies, with a few scattered colonies like Gambia, Ascension and the Pitcairns thrown in for good measure — collectors have been known to indulge in even more peculiar combinations! In a case like this it will be fairly easy for the philatelist to keep up fairly well with the groups of his specialty without either running out of cash or being stranded for want of new material.

It stands to reason that postmarks, unusual variations in production and interesting items of one kind or another will also be included. But in spite of all this there is bound to come a time when saturation level will be reached: either the blanks in the albums will be found too expensive or they will be of a type with which the collector is quite out of sympathy.

For instance, if a man is collecting the British West Indies because of the allure of the pictorial issues, and detests going in for 'queen's heads,' he is not going to hunt for earlier material, even though his high-brow friends rib him for his childish tastes. For philately is such a flexible hobby that one cannot possibly set down norms of conduct for other individuals. It may, indeed, happen that a 'freak' collection will be completely unsaleable if put on the market, but if the collector is prepared to ignore the financial angle that is his concern.

Now suppose that our lover of the West Indians suddenly comes across and is enchanted by a stamp of Leichtenstein. Should he sell his former collection and turn completely, or should he persevere with perverse loyalty to his first love and refuse to flirt with the newcomer?

Only a fanatic would do either—and would probably live to regret any decision he took. The best way for him would be to take whatever stamps of Leichtenstein attracted him and ignore the rest. He might possibly extend his interests later, but there is no earthly reason for rushing—particularly when branching into a new and untried group.

Always Complete

In this way not only would he always be fairly complete with his main group, but would have acquired a new and vital interest in stamps—one that might prove a temporary phase or might turn out to be the turning point in his philatelic career. The main thing to remember is that one can take any group or groups, in any degree of specialisation just so long as one is satisfied. The collector is the sole arbiter.

Recently I visited a fellow collector who possessed several albums intelligently arranged and written up with loving care. He concentrated on the Middle East, twentieth century France, the Vatican, pre-1920 U. S. A. and Burma.

Each group was contained in a separate album, and I was struck with the obvious time and trouble that had gone into the acquisition of the material. Every copy in the album was in first class condition sets were laid out artistically on the pages and the same script had been employed throughout for writing up —just the briefest notes and nothing more.

'Middle East' meant the Levant and its neighbours; Syria and Lebanon were there in strength, and the album looked remarkably filled since only sets that were fairly complete had been mounted in the loose leaf album and the odd values were retained in a stock book. Hatay, Latakia—the country complete! —and a fairly extensive specialised study of the Turkish surcharges completed the section.

Contrast

The inherent drabness of these mid-Eastern stamps was off-set by the splash of colour that came from the French album, and from the collection of the Vatican.

Instead of confining himself to what some have called "wall poster" philately, my friend went in for the middle issues of the U.S. a singularly rewarding field for the man who wants to indulge in simple research at modest cost

But what I was really surprised at after watching his well-planned collections of these groups was a book that looked positively chaotic by comparison. There were pictorials and dowdy regular issues Masterpieces of printing rubbed shoulders with some awful eyesores. A special section devoted to Airmails showed mythical symbols of flight, famous aviators and their machines. Some of the most queer-looking animals seen outside of an alcoholic's nightmare took up several pages while a few dozen stamps featured flaws in printing and designing.

Yet there was method in the apparent madness. Finding it difficult to be sure whether a sudden awakening of interest was merely illusory or likely to be maintained, my friend, when he was bitten by —say— the "train" bug, filled a page with railways, but dropped this particular theme, as soon as he found his interest flag.

His main French collection started off in this 'scrap book' before it was transferred to his regular albums. And his Turkish overprints, which were by now the most extensive section of his entire collection, started off as a few isolated items in the "queer hieroglyphics" portion of the scrap book

I think this method is the safest for any collector who feels that he is fed up with what he is collecting at the moment. Switch—temporarily —to general collecting. Try out the wares of different countries. Go through the catalogue and try and see if nothing catches the fancy. Then is the time to make up the mind. And this can be done without ever consulting anyone else, for however experienced a collector may be, he cannot possibly advise with any certainty what another should take.

Individuality Is Needed

It is one of the tragedies of modern philately that the individual is lost in the herd. Because Tom and Dick are going in for "colonials" Harry must follow suit. Many follow the crowd because they think that their collections will later have a better "turn in" value. First of all even this "turn in" price is dependent on other factors than a choice of countries or type, and secondly it is a fallacy to imagine that well formed collections of so-called "unpopular" countries or unusual groups ever go without buyers.

The highest proportionate prices in London for some time past have been realised NOT for British colonials, but for Spain, and despite the tremendous popularity of U S. stamps in the United States, the ones which have netted far above catalogue recently are some of the most neglected issues of Nicaragua and Salvador

For remember — a collector is an individual. Any one can walk into a shop and buy current colonials. It takes patience, a keen eye, and a real knowledge of the intricacies of the hobby, to be a specialist in a "queer" group.

Such collections by their very nature, show the man who put them together to be one who is not afraid to be original. When seen against a thousand others they stand out immediately. Their owners can be proud because time and effort have gone into their creation — not mere cash.

'52 'Stamp Day'

'THE Day of the Stamp' is now an accepted feature in the philatelic life of several European countries. France is one of the foremost nations to issue each year a stamp on the occasion, designs generally having something to do with stamp collecting or postal affairs.

The stamp issued last year dealt with the fast tempo of modern life and showed a typical scene of the modern postal administration at work. The item for this year goes back to the leisurely days when men had time to stand and stare at sheep and cows and stamps and anything else that might have taken their fancy.

The central feature of the stamp is a coach that was a familiar enough sight a hundred years ago. Four horses are drawing the carriage and the postillion is seated on top swinging a whip. Nowadays one does not think of these things, but a century ago the arrival of the mail was an important event and rich and poor turned out 'en masse' when the mail arrived. Coaches like the one shown on the stamp were often the subject of sketches and prints and will be familiar enough to those who have read 'Madame Bovary'.

However, the coming of the 'Iron Horse' spelt the doom of the mail coach, which gradually disappeared into the limbo where other bits and pieces of the civilisation of the past remain to fill modern man with a sense of nostalgia for the things that are no more.

The postal value of the 1952 'Day of the Stamp' issue is 12 francs and a charity surcharge of 3 francs has been added. Colour is green and the stamp is designed and engraved by M. Cheffer and is perforated 13.

New Hungarians On The Way

HUNGARY has realised—rather belatedly — that she is glad she has been "liberated". At least that is what one gathers from a forthcoming issue from this inverate putter-out of gumpaps. Where most places are content enough to have a single issue for a year, Hungary, along with most of the others east of the "Curtain", intends to cash in while the going is good.

In addition to the 'liberation' set, there will be several more, total for the first quarter of the current year being over two dozen stamps. The 'gratitude' series takes the rather too obvious form of depicting Moscow buildings —a mere shade better than the Czech 'film' set which showed only Russian movies! Among the edifices that have been featured are the Bolshoi Theatre, the tomb of Lenin and a view of the Moskva as seen from the Kremlin.

The birds of Hungary follow the birds of Angola in a series of eleven photogravure values in double, triple and quadruple technicolor. No idea what the birds are, but values range from 20 fillers on to 2½ forints

The birthday of Rakosi will be celebrated by three stamps one with his portrait, the other showing him with peasants and the third with workers. March 15 is scheduled as the first day of a series in honour of the 'Heroes of Liberty'. Values and subjects are as follows.

20 filler. Kossuth addressing the Diet of Debreczin.

30 filler. Petofi giving an oration in front of the National Museum.

50 filler. General Bem shown at the Battle of Piski.

60 filler. Michael Tancsics being freed from imprisonment.

1 forint. General Damjanich at the Battle of Szolnok.

1.50 forint. General Nagy at the Battle of Isaszeg.

In addition to these commemorative sets there will be additional regular definitives in the 'Buildings' series, the new denominations being of 4 and 5 forints and showing workers' flats.

New Tibetan 'Bilinguals'

AMONG the least known issues in the album are the stamps of Tibet. Most collectors are familiar enough with the effusions of even such quaint and remote places as Greenland and Manchukuo —to say nothing of the fabulous and prolific 'Tanna Touvas' beloved of every schoolboy — but the country of the Dalai Lama is a closed book.

Yet the remote mountain kingdom has been issuing its own stamps since 1912, and these are far more plentiful and cheaply available than one would think. For the lover of postal history and the one who likes prying into the nooks and corners of philately, there are a host of interesting markings available not only on the stamps of Tibet, but on those of India, while there are several interesting items in 'stampless covers'.

Tibet has been in the rather peculiar position of having a dual sovereignty. While the Lhasa government issued its own stamps, others were being circulated by China which also claimed suzerainty over the place, and met the case by taking the contemporary issues of China and overprinting them in Chinese together with currency surcharge in rupees, annas and pies. The Tibetans stuck to one of the fantastic currencies imaginable — 2 'chekeys' equalled 1½ shokangs, which was the same as one 'tranga' which was the equivalent of six annas.

Until recently, the stamps in general use in Tibet were either inscribed in Tibetan, or in Chinese, never in both languages. A couple of years ago the country was 'liberated', and one of the first symptoms of the new found independence is the fact that dual inscriptions are to be the order of the day.

The first series to be issued under the new dispensation will come into force on March 16th, and since they will be commemoratives, further definitives are most likely on the way. The stamps will be marked 'Peaceful Liberation of Tibet' and one value will show a picture of the 'Potala', the huge palace of the Dalai Lama, while the other will show a (liberated) peasant working his land with a couple of (liberated) yaks.

With Chinese issues already pouring from the presses in a never-ending stream, the poor collector might perhaps have been spared these labels. The only consolation is that the face value of the series is only a few annas, although they boast denominations of 400, 800 and 1000 dollars!

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu Falgun Vad 5 2008
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 19 1371
Parsi: Meher 16 1321
Sunrise: 6-48 a. m.
Sunset: 6-49 p. m.
Hightide: 02-10, 15-03
Lowtide: 08-20, 20-36

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Conference and Social Gathering: St. Xavier's College Hall, 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Rishimitra Sastri will deliver a public lecture, Samaj premises, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, 9 a.m.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Bombay, Mr V. B. Karnik and Mr. K. K. Khadilkar will speak on "ECAFE Conference and Burmese Trade Unions" and "My impressions of the Trade Union Movement in the Middle-East" respectively, League's Head Office Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, 9-30 a.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Divine Incarnations", 6-15 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA: Silver Jubilee celebrations and Prize Distribution Blavatsky Lodge, 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Lucidity of Intellect." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Telang Rd. Matunga: 5-30 p.m., 'Thiruvalluvar Day'. Mr. V. Subbaraya Aiyar presides

Widespread Rain In Kumaon Hills

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 15: The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday. Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the Kumaon Hills, the Punjab (I) and Vindhya Pradesh. They have occurred locally in east Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin, and at a few stations in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the plains of west Uttar Pradesh.

Following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	95	68	0	0	—0.1
Belgaum	93	62	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	88	73	0	0	0
Calcutta	83	69	0	0.3	—0.2
Delhi	85	67	0	1.8	+1.5
Madras	90	78	0	0	—0.1
Nagpur	90	65	9	90.6	+0.3
Patna	94	68	0	0.1	—0.1
Poona	94	60	0	0	0

Earthquake Report

POONA, March 15 (PTI): Three earthquake shocks, all of slight intensity at the origin with epicentres about 1,620, 1440 and 1090 miles respectively away from Poona were recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 7 p.m. and 11-55 p.m. IST on Friday the 14th March at 5-01 a.m. IST today.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. M. R. Dandavate, Secretary of the Socialist Party (Bombay) today said that the Socialist Party would be supporting the candidature of Prof. T. A Kamat who is seeking election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Graduates' Constituency.

Mr. Morarji Desai

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will leave for Bulsar on March 17 and return to Bombay the following day.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programmes, 07-45 Sushama Divetia, G songs, 08-15 P. Solankurkar, vocal, 11-45 Vimal Kulkarni, gaud sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Ram Narain, sarangi, 13-40 Week's programmes, 13-45 Sunday afternoon 'prom', 17-30 P. Solankurkar, multani, 18-10 Ram Narain, sarangi, 18-30 V. Kulkarni, puria, 19-00 Sushama Divetia, G song 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S. Mohite, marwa, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 P. Solunkurkar, vocal, 20-45 Sushama Divetia, G songs, 21-15 V. Ranganayaku, K music, 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS—353 m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 G. G. Karadkar, violin, 08-45 P. Solun-Kurkar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 B. Kudtarkar," Vasant", M feature, 13-00 Rajani Joshi, pad, 13-30 J. K. Banerji, H song, 13-50 S. Mohite, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, 18-00 AIR artist, St. Tukaram composition, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Rajana Joshi, gaulan, 20-30 Urdu and other languages, by A. A. A. Fyzee, 20-45 Rajani Joshi, M pad, 21-00 J. K. Banerji, geet 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Ram Narain, sarangi, 22-15 V. Kulkarni, sindoora, 22-30 S. Mohite, jayat kalyan.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m. & 326m.—08-15 Saware savaathe, 08-30 U. F. Khan, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 B. N. Pandit, geets, 18-20 J. Bhojak, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Ahvahan, (Ahm.), 19-00 U. F. Khan, 19-15 J. Bhojak, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar Vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers, G (Ahm.), 20-00 K. L. Jadhav, khayal, 20-30 Your choice, (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music, Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 J. Bhojak geets, 21-30 U. F. Khan.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Light and bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain call. 5-00 Hindi programmes, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Music from Latin America, 7-30 Waltezes of World 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25m.—19-15—19-30 News, 19-30—20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 International Communism, by W. Kolarz, 21-00 Rays a laugh, 22-15 Sunday service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 21-15 Letters' replies.

Refusal To Enlist Stevedore Men

CITY DOCKERS' PROTEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 1,500 dockmen held a demonstration this morning befor the office of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, Ballard Estate, this morning protesting against the refusal of the Board to register 79 stevedore workers on the grounds of medical unfitness.

A four-man delegation of the demonstrators waited on the Secretary of the Board who is stated to have assured them that the matter would be placed before the Chairman for his consideration. The demonstrators later went to the Port Trust office. The Port Trust Chairman refused to see their delegation and they were not allowed to enter the office premises. After about 15 minutes, the demonstrators dispersed.

A statement issued by the Bombay Dock Workers Union says that the 79 stevedore workers with longstanding services, ranging from 10 to 30 years have been refused registration by the Bombay Dock Labour Board on grounds of medical unfitness. These workers have thus been rendered unemployed from the 1st February, 1952.

"All these workers ar competent, fit to carry on their respective jobs with normal efficiency and were working upto the 31st January, 1952. The Union offered the Board that the workers could be tested individually on work, to ascertain the correctness of our statement, but this offer has been rejected by the Board," the statement adds.

"The Union maintains that the refusal of the Board to register these workers on medical grounds is illegal, as the Bombay Dock Labour (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1951 the implementation of which is the primary function of the Board does not provide medical fitness as a qualification for the registration of workers who were in the employment of Registered employer to whom the Scheme applies immediately before the implementation of the Scheme. The procedure adopted for medical examination was also irregular. No specific standard of Physical fitness required for different jobs was laid down."

MASS RALLY AGAINST RENT INCREASE

BOMRAY, Saturday: With a view to mobilise public opinion against the proposed 10 per cent increase in the house rent, Socialist Party will be organising a mass rally at Chaupati on Sunday the 16th March, 1952 at 6-00 p.m. Socialist Party exhorts the citizens of Bombay to cooperate in the efforts of the Party to guard the interests of the tenants in this City. The rally will be addressed by Coms. Asoka Mehta, M. Harris, Dinkar Desai and others.

Bombay Wavelengths

With effect from March 16 the schedule of wavelengths in operation for Bombay A and B will be as follows:—

Transmission	BOMBAY A VUB—1	BOMBAY A VUB—3	BOMBAY B VUB—2	BOMBAY B VUB—4
I	244 M (1231 Kc/s)	41.44 M (7240 Kc/s)	48.78 M (6150 Kc/s)	353 M (850 Kc/s)
II	"	31.41 M (9550 Kc/s)	41.44 M	"
III (School broadcast)	"	"	"	"
III A	"	"	"	"
III B	"	(7240 Kc/s) 41.44 M	61.98 M (4840 Kc/s)	"

PHOOL MALA

On March 17 at 1-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast "Phool Mala", a variety programme based on listeners' contribution. The programme can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 41.44 metres).

TALK IN GUJARATI

Shri Vijay Bhatt will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Prashvasangeet Ane Madchitro" in the series "Sangeetna Navan Roopo" from All India Radio, Bombay on March 17 at 8-30 p.m. The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

VASANT

On Sunday, March 16 at 12-15 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will present a musical feature entitled "VASANT" on Bombay—B (353 and 41.44 metres). This feature has been written by Smt. Asha Gawankar and will be produced by Bal Kudtarkar. The musical composition will be done by Shri Datta Davjikar and Pramodini Desai, Roshan Talpade, Hemalata Manjrekar, Sunanda Parulekar and Asha Gadgil will participate in it.

BPWC's Charity Ball Successful

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large and distinguished gathering crowded the cool, spacious grounds of Petit Hall on Friday night when the Bombay Presidency Women's Council organized their annual ball in aid of Widows of Armed Forces. The function lasted till one o'clock and consisted of many attractions besides dancing.

Mrs Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announced that a very large amount had been collected as a result of the effort.

The dance in the Bharat Natyam technique and the Peacock dance, both by Kala Chandra and Gopal, were most appreciated, while several others with the western touch were also popular.

Prizes were given away for lucky numbers in raffles, programmes and tables and also in trying at games of skill. Lady Petit distributed the prizes.

Among the distinguished guests were Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the U.S. Consul-Generals for Bombay and Karachi and other members of the consular corps.

JOINT SERVICES WING EXAMINATION

Upper Age-Limit Relaxed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Upper age-limit for admission to the Joint Services Wing Examination, conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, has been raised from 17 to 17½ years. The lower age limit for this purpose continues to be 15 years. The Government of India has also decided that a candidate under the higher secondary school system should be eligible to appear at this examination, provided he possesses the 10th class certificate

Prison Conference Ends

BOMBAY, Saturday: The three-day conference of the Inspectors General of Prisons from all over India which concluded here this morning, stressed the need of a special Bureau at the Centre to give proper advice and guidance to jail officers in India.

The conference also discussed the jail administration and other cognate matters. The question of recruitment and training of jail officers was also discussed It was suggested that the two training institutes, namely the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Bombay and the Jail Training School at Lucknow should be centralised

THE RED CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPA): The Philippine Ambassador Carlos Romulo said on Friday night that Communism challenges the free world to turn the Four Freedoms from slogans into realities for the people of our time.

He spoke at a dinner honouring General George C. Marshall who received the Four Freedoms Award.

CAR DRIVER ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: G. Saldhana, a owner motor driver of car number BMW 3509 who was being prosecuted for alleged negligent driving, was found not guilty of the charge and acquitted by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court

4 Fire Accidents In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Fire Brigade attended four calls in the city and suburbs in four hours early this morning.

The first, which was at Bhandup railway station, 18 miles from Bombay, occurred when an electric locomotive hauling a goods train caught fire. The fire, believed to have caused due to a short circuit, was put out by chemical extinguishers.

The second was when a woman residing in an industrial locality received burns as a result of lighting a stove. She was sent to hospital.

In Naigaum area, a savoury manufacturing shop situated in a ground floor structure was gutted when a huge frying pan containing oil caught fire.

The last one was reported at a metal factory in Ghatkopar, a suburb 11 miles north of Bombay.

QUARTERMASTER OF TANKER CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mohamad Nooruddin, a quarter-master of an oil tanker belonging to the Anglo Iranian Oil Company, who was being prosecuted for importing gold into India from Aden was found guilty and sentenced today by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

The accused was sentenced to undergo 6 months R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or indefault to suffer six months' further imprisonment.

On November 29 last the oil tanker arrived in Bombay port. One Ali Ibrahim, an employee of the Bombay Port Trust went on the steamer to see one of his friends. On board the steamer, the accused who knew Ali Ibrahim, gave him a packet saying that he would take it from him later on. As Ali Ibrahim was coming out of the Port he was searched by the customs authorities. The packet which he was carrying was found to contain 50 tolas of gold. Ali Ibrahim later pointed out the accused who gave him the packet. The police thereupon searched the accused also and recovered some more gold from him.

The accused pleaded that he did not know that a permit was required for bringing gold into India.

SCARCITY IN MATAR VILLAGES

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 19 villages of Matar Taluka of Kaira District. These villages are Bamangam, Daloli, Valatri, Inderverna, Chanor, Viroja, Sayla, Pariaj, Sinjiwada, Bhalada, Vasai, Malawada, Dethli, Damri, Govindpura, Dhathal, Ranasar, Vaikunthpura and Shetra.

GOVERNOR'S DONATION

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, has contributed a sum of Rs. 500/- to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. The amount is to be utilised for the relief of the people in the food deficit areas.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Ceylon, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia, Indo-China, Philippine Islands, British North Borneo and Hong Kong will be made from Bombay on March 23, 1952 by P. & O. RMS "Canton". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on March 22 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

BOMBAY will witness today a spectacular variety entertainment in aid of Brelvi Memorial Fund. As a journalist and editor, the late Mr. S. A. Brelvi wielded his mighty pen to champion many a worthy cause for over three decades. No cause was too big or too small for him.

Playback singers, screen stars and other artistes who take part in today's recital of dance and music are honouring the memory of a great man who has contributed not a little to elevate the status and emoluments of cine artistes. Mr. Brelvi was neither a virtuoso nor a dilettante. He cared for human values and high ideologies of art and strove that the freedom of the country should enrich its arts. He was loved and admired by film folks both employers and employees. He wanted to liberate art from communal clique and pedantic highbrows and make it the entertainment of the common man. He considered journalists and artistes as comrades in arms, mobilising public opinion for national and cultural ends. The building of a Home for Journalists was his life long ambition. Those who participate in today's function either as players or patrons will be laying the foundation of an edifice which will keep Mr. Brelvi's memory ever green.

THE LATE MR. S. A. BRELVI

A pen and ink sketch by Mr. A. M. Abraham, a Junior colleague of Mr. Brelvi.

DURING Mr. Munshi's tour Of the famine affected areas in Rayalseema. water had to be carried from 18 miles to help his entourage.

Why was the Paniwala Maharaj left behind?

* *

According to one view of Mayor Patil, the Congress Party has "neither gained nor lost" in the Municipal elections.

This reminds one of the language of the punter at Mahaluxmi after the last race, when he hugs to the return ticket to convey to him home.

* *

Pandit Nehru celebrated Holi along with Delhi citizens when he was profusely sprinkled and dyed with coloured water.

Our Prime Minister is a colourful personality, despite his dislike for Coca Cola.

* *

When Mr. Sri Prakasa assumed the Governorship of Madras, there were black flag demonstrations by the Dravida Kazhagam, against the appointment of a North Indian to the gubernatorial gadi of the South.

Is that the reason why the Maharaja and Maharani of Bhavnagar have styled themselves "Madrasis" in their farewell address?

* *

According to Col. Martin, the retiring educationist from Durban, history has been perverted as political tracts under Dr. Malan's directive All heroes are Whites, and all fools and knaves have been relagated to the coloured people.

History does not repeat according to Apartheid theory. Jenkins, who started the war of the Jenkin's Ear, was condemned as downright scoundrel. He "commended his soul to God and his cause to his country", which was rank hypocrisy. And he was a White man.

* *

The absence of Stalin during the Budget session of the Supreme Soviet has caused a lot of speculation in London journalistic circles.

Sometimes Stalin is his own "Iron Curtain". His presence is surprising and his absence is mysterious. Somehow, manages to be in the news.

* *

The Raj Bhawan in Bombay has decided to dispense with rice altogether from the daily diet.

Undoubtedly a victory for the non-cereal drive.

* *

Soviet scientists declare that they will overcome the force of gravity and will force their way to "a world without gravity."

This means that the cold war will spread to unknown regions.

* *

Home Minister Katju believes that the recent fall in prices will strengthen the hands of the middle class leadership.

The middle class has practically been wiped out of existence and cannot hold what the middle man has lost.

* *

According to London city circles, value amounting to 3,610 million sterling has been knocked off the Stock Exchange since the advent of the Conservatives to power

It is hard to believe that Mr. Churchill has turned a bear from a bull.

* *

Seven city journalists have replied to Mr. S. K. Patil maintaining that they have reported him correctly.

They took his statement rather seriously and his correction more seriously. He was out for double publicity, to which they lent triple benefit by their rejoinder.

* *

THE Conferences on family planning which were recently held in all the principal cities of India, have attracted wide notice outside the country. In India, there is a conflict of opinion about the pros and cons of birth control methods.

While the orthodox section considers it as a sacrilege and interference with the laws of Nature, the more advanced groups view the rhythm method as ineffective and amateurish to arrest the tide of soaring population. Even Dr. Chandrasekaran, the population expert doubts the potentiality of the rhythm method in bringing about a balance between India's production of goods and the number of mouths to feed. However, a number of pilot centres has been started in India and Ceylon for an intensive study of the possibilities of the rhythm method.

* *

Dr. Malthus started his population theory and gave the gloomy prediction of an evil day when the resources of the world would be unable to meet the hunger of ever-breeding humanity. New experts have entered the field with equally fantastic theories. The population of the world has grown to 2.000 million since the days of Dr. Malthus and still numanity exists and subsists without any doomsday dawning upon it. New continets have been discovered and new foods sometimes of the "ersatz" variety have been pressed into the service of man. A dwindling earth has been put into more intensive cultivation, and the virgin soil of America and Australia has made them granaries of the world. Though there are no more continents to discover, and the earth's area has been completely mapped out, man's vision has taken an upward and a depthward trend. Pandit Nehru is optimistic of "bringing rice from the moon" He is a man of science and probably gives expression to "space" and possibilities of procurement Moreover, bathesphere explorers of the underwater regions have sighted mountains inside the ocean and various forms of vegetation and animal life which, they hope, will come in handy to satisfy the hunger of man. With all these vast possibilities, the battle for 8 oz. rice is raging furiously between Madras and the Centre, and Swami Sitaram is performing a Satyagraha not only for a separate Andhra province but for 16 oz. of daily rations. In Bombay we are threatened with a reduction of rice ration and are pinning our faith in the redoubtaple Dinkerrao Desai who is waging a mighty battle to save the rice quota and subsidies for the state. Sometimes, delay of relief will amount to denial of the same and there is the danger of many people becoming men in the moon before rice comes from the moon.

* *

The history of hunger is writ large in the rebellions and revolutions which have rocked empires and knocked down the sceptre and crown. Even today hunger is the most potent weapon which the Soviet switch on and off to generate temperature for the cold and hot wears against Western Democracies. While we were all the while thinking that over-population was the cause of hunger, Dr. Jusu de Castro, a noted Brazilian scientist, and executive chairman of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, has expounded a novel theory that hunger is the cause and not the result of over population. In his latest book entitled "The Geography of Hunger", Dr. Castro says that the highest birth rates in the world are found among the protein-starved masses of the Far East, Africa and Latin America, whose diet is deficient in wheat, eggs and milk. The history of over-population in recent decades has baffled many a scientist, and it looks as over-simplification to put lack of proteins, and over-population in terms of cause and effect. It is hard to believe that the lack of proteins, the vital force that sustains humanity, will provoke virility in man. Some social scients have attributed over-population to periodic cycles and some others even to sun spots. It is also possible that the spiral of inflation might have accentuated the inflationary trend in population. Though purely a biological phenomenon more than one factor have conspired to bring about over population, and it will be a fallacy if we try to simplify the cause. After the recent census operations which showed a high density of population growth in Madras State some "know-alls" attributed rice eating as the cause for this human plethora, but they could not prove their case, since rice eating Bengal did not prove equally prolific.

* *

The food habits of the backward countries of the world which coincide with the over populated areas have not changed for centuries, with the result people find it difficult to change over from one grain to another. We are all children of chance, and not of choice. Dr. Castro reaches mythical and mystic heights when he says: When diets are inadequate in protein, Nature multiplies the number of offsprings so as to guarantee continuation of the species." Why should Nature starve us in proteins and overfeed us with progeny? Whether Nature is interventionist or neutral in human affairs is itself a debatable question. More than historical, geographical and biological causes, there seems to be a human element and an unknown vital force that govern the trends in population.

* *

The propaganda of the World Health Organisation for the rhythm method of birth control in India has attracted the attention of the Vatican. The statement of Dr. Brock Chisholam that the method was not in disagreement with the teaching of the Catholic Church has not softened the attitude of Rome, whose weekly organ declares that the project "contrasts violently with the divine law and human morals." Papal circles observe that if in certain countries like Italy, India and Japan it is impossible to solve the demographic problem on a national plan by the development of agriculture, industry and commerce, then it devolves upon international organisations to find a solution on the international plane. These organisations, they declare, should open unexploited territories to over-populated countries and they should use every means at their disposal to find better distribution of consumers' goods. This economic solution will go a long way to solve the crisis of mind and spirit accentuated by over population. President Truman's Point Four Programme for backward countries is a step in the right direction. But it will not go a long way, unless racial discrimination as in 'Apartheid' and 'White Australia' policy is once for all given up. The reason why India is reluctant to accept the invitation of British Borneo is the happening in Malan's Land and Kenya. If this suicidal policy is not stopped, Dr. Malan and the 'Harrenvolk' may have to quit South Africa ultimately.

NEHRU MAY TAKE NO PORTFOLIO

(Continued from Page 3)

been planned as a model town—a town that will measure up in civic amenities and character to the spirit and ideals of the great Indian after whom it is named.

Built to accommodate about 5,000 workers consisting of all the skilled workers and supervisory staff and 50 per cent of the unskilled workers, Chittaranjan has about 5,000 residential quarters. Every single house has electricity, filtered water, sanitised privy and baths, separate kitchen and water borne sewage. Each house in Chittaranjan has been provided with the basic facilities that there are in a modern house. The undulating topography necessitated the planning of the township in colonies of composite self-sufficient units. Each composite colony has its shopping centre, maternity clinic, school, play ground, dispensary, park, social amenity centre and recreation institute. There are at present in Chitranjan 5 dispensaries, 4 maternity and health centres 5 primary schools, 4 community halls and 6 parks. The main hospital has 50 beds, and is centrally situated to provide medical facilities for all residents of the township. 2 High Schools for boys and girls provide Secondary Education to the young inhabitants of Chitranjan.

Economic Rent

That every welfare State should take the utmost care of its employees, not in dispute. Enquiries showed that rent for some of these modern houses is as low as three rupees, eight annas a month or ten per cent of the salary of the employee, whichever was less. This rate is fixed on the model of the Central Government, which also charges rent at ten per cent of the salary of its employees. This ten per cent, very often does not cover even the maintenance charges, much less to speak of the interest on capital. In addition to Dearness Allowance, article of food and apparel are often subsided The point at issue is whether the employees appreciate these benefits given to them in kind? These benefits are seldom accounted for, whenever there is any dispute for wages. Will it not be better to charge an economic rent from the Government employees, particularly in the fields of industrial enterprise?

Good Precedent

The appointment of Mr. Sri Prakasa as the Governor of Madras is universally welcomed Apart from the qualities of his head and heart the appointment of Mr. Sri Prakasa has created a very good precedent, in as much as he is an elected member of Parliament. The Prime Minister, by his appointment has rendered a happy blending of the American and British systems In U.S.A. the Governors are elected by the States. Under the British system, they are nominated by the Queen.

In the forthcoming re-shuffling, it is anticipated that the Prime Minister will transfer the Bengal Governor Dr. Mukarji to some other State. His retention in Bengal will create dangerous principle. It an be taken for granted that Bengal thereafter, will never accept a non-Bengalee Governor The other States will have similar demands.

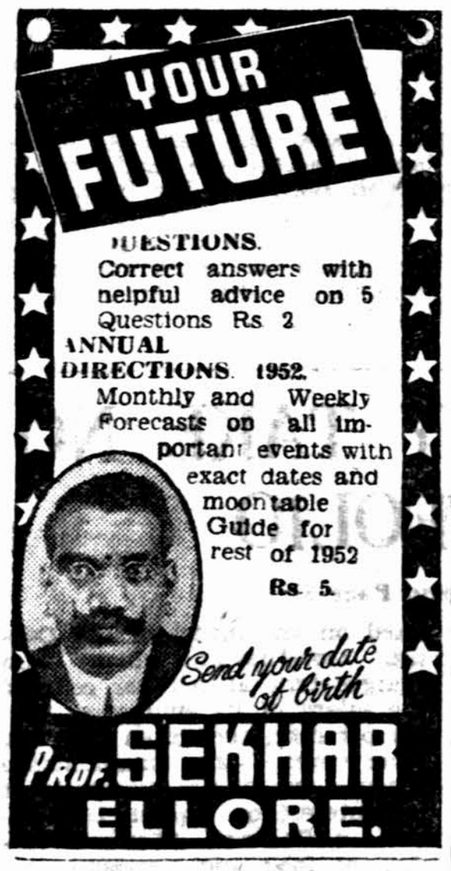
PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR.

Advertisement No. 7

APPLICATIONS (in duplicate) invited for undermentioned post from Indian citizens and persons migrated from Pakistan with intention of permanently settling in India or subject of Nepal, Sikkim or Portuguese or French possession in India. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for scheduled castes, tribal and aboriginal communities and displaced persons. Age limit may be relaxed in the case of persons already in Government service. Particulars and application forms from registrar, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, B. N. Rly. Applications for forms must specify name of post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14 for scheduled castes and tribes), marked payable to secretary, union public service commission at New Delhi post office 7th April, 1952. Commission may remit genuinely indigent and bona fide displaced persons' fee. If required candidates must appear for personal interview. Qualifications relaxable for otherwise well-qualified candidates. Higher initial pay to candidates specially well-qualified and experienced: One senior research assistant in Chemical Engineering; pay: Rs. 250-10-300-15-450-25/2-500. Age: Not over 35 years. Qualifications: Essential:- First class M.Sc. in chemical Engineering or applied chemistry of equivalent. Desirable: Research or Factory experience.

(2048)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TEACHING STANDARDS MUST BE RAISED

Azad's Call For Improvement In Quality Of Education

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, Union Education Minister, said today that "one of the main tasks before us in the next five years is the development of our education in a way which will give us the citizens we need for creating a better and happier India".

"We want in the India of the future, men and women of vision, courage and honesty of purpose who will be able to play their part worthily in the field of national activity," he added.

The Education Minister, who was addressing the 19th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education here said that he considered that planning of education on a national scale was perhaps even more important than national planning in the economic and industrial sphere.

CREATIVE SYSTEM

We were happy, he said that a national planning commission had been set up to ensure that their material and human resources were put to the best use in the development of the country. Such a commission could indicate the objectives and prepare the blueprints but, the Minister emphasised, the fulfilment of the programme would depend upon the quality and character of the people in the country. This quality and character could be improved only through a system of "creative education" in which all the individuals were given the opportunity of developing their capacities to the fullest extent.

Maulana Azad said: "I feel that national planning must, therefore aim not merely at the utilisation of our existing resources but at the creation of a new type of mind."

"This is what makes creative education so important for the future welfare of the nation. What is needed is not only an expansion of the facilities but also an improvement in the quality of education. This would mean an immense educational effort which unfortunately we cannot carry out on a nation-wide scale for lack of adequate finances. We must, however, do all we can to raise the standard of teaching and transform the educational ideology of our institutions at all levels."

But unless the younger generations developed the necessary ability, character and idealism, all the schemes that they were preparing for the progress of the country will remain only paper projects, Maulana Azad emphasised.

"I will not claim that the edifice of our system of national education has been built but I will claim that with due regard to the limitations set by the financial and other difficulties that we have had to face, the work that has already been accomplished is not inconsiderable and compares quiet favourably with what was being done before 1947, the Minister said.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Reviewing some of the achievements attained in the different fields of education during the last five years, he said the Government, on the recommendations of the Kher Committee had accepted a 16-year programme in regard to elementary education, in place of the original programme of 40 years. It was decided that the scheme should be first tried out in centrally administered areas as experiment and example for the rest of the country. Accordingly, the programme was now in full operation in the Delhi State. A beginning has also been made in Ajmer and it is proposed to follow up the programme in other centrally administered areas.

In the field of adult education, he said these five yers had brought about a "welcome" change in the conception of the nature and purpose of such education. Instead of concentrating on literacy they were now planning education for the adult on broader and more liberal lines. A Janata College had been established for training promising young men from villages in rural leadership. A new type of public library had been set up in co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O. with a progressive and many-sided service for adults, children and women.

As regards secondary education, the Education Minister said Government had accepted the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Secondary Education Commission—which will have among its members experts from foreign countries as well—would start its work in autumn this year.

The greatest progress during the last five years, Maulana Azad said had been made in the field of technical education. In the first phase of the development programme, fourteen technical institutions in different parts of the country were selected and capital grants amounting to over Rs. one and a half crore and loans of over Rs. thirty-two lakhs were approved in 1949 for improving their capacity and their standards.

BUDGET

Lastly the Minister referred to the "progressive" increase in the funds allotted to education in the Central and State budgets. Figures for 1947-48, he said, were not "complete or fully reliable" as it was the partition year. But in 1946-47 all the present 'A' States and the then centrally administered areas together did not spend over Rs. 20.5 crores for education from Government funds. The central budget for the year was considerably less than Rs. two crores. As opposed to this, the budget for 1951-52 for the "A" States and the same centrally administered areas amounted to about Rs. 47 crores.

Deshmukh For Damodar Valley

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, will leave New Delhi tomorrow on a two-day visit to the Damodar Valley area.

He will visit the works of Tilaya Konar and Maithon and the thermal power station at Bokaro. The Minister will also see the rehabilitation works at Tilaya where alternative land and accommodation have been provided to those villagers whose homesteads came within the range of the dam area had to be acquired by the D. V. C.

IRAN'S WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE OIL DISPUTE

FORT WORTH (Texas), Mar. 15 (PTI-Reuter): "The Oil Forum", an international petroleum periodical, today published a 25,000 word article in which an Iranian official said his Government was ready to come to an agreement with "the British concessionaire" in the oil dispute.

Iran would "offer terms on refined products below the levels now being paid by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company", the article said.

TECHNICAL AID TO THE FAR EAST

U.S. Security Agency's Plan

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPA): The Mutual Security Agency reported on Friday that it planned to spend almost 167,000,000 dollars for economic and technical aid to the Far East during the present fiscal year.

This is from the money already voted by the Congress and is distinct from the funds which President Truman asked for earlier this week for the fiscal year starting in July.

The largest amount for this year has been earmarked for Formosa—81,000,000 dollars.

The Far East aid programme is designed to furnish American technical aid to help nations improve their living standard.

DEFENCE MEASURES AGAINST FOX ARMY

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): An estimated 35,000 foxes are roaming Montgomery country attacking men, women and children and stealing poultry, officials said today. At least two persons have died from Rabies after for bites.

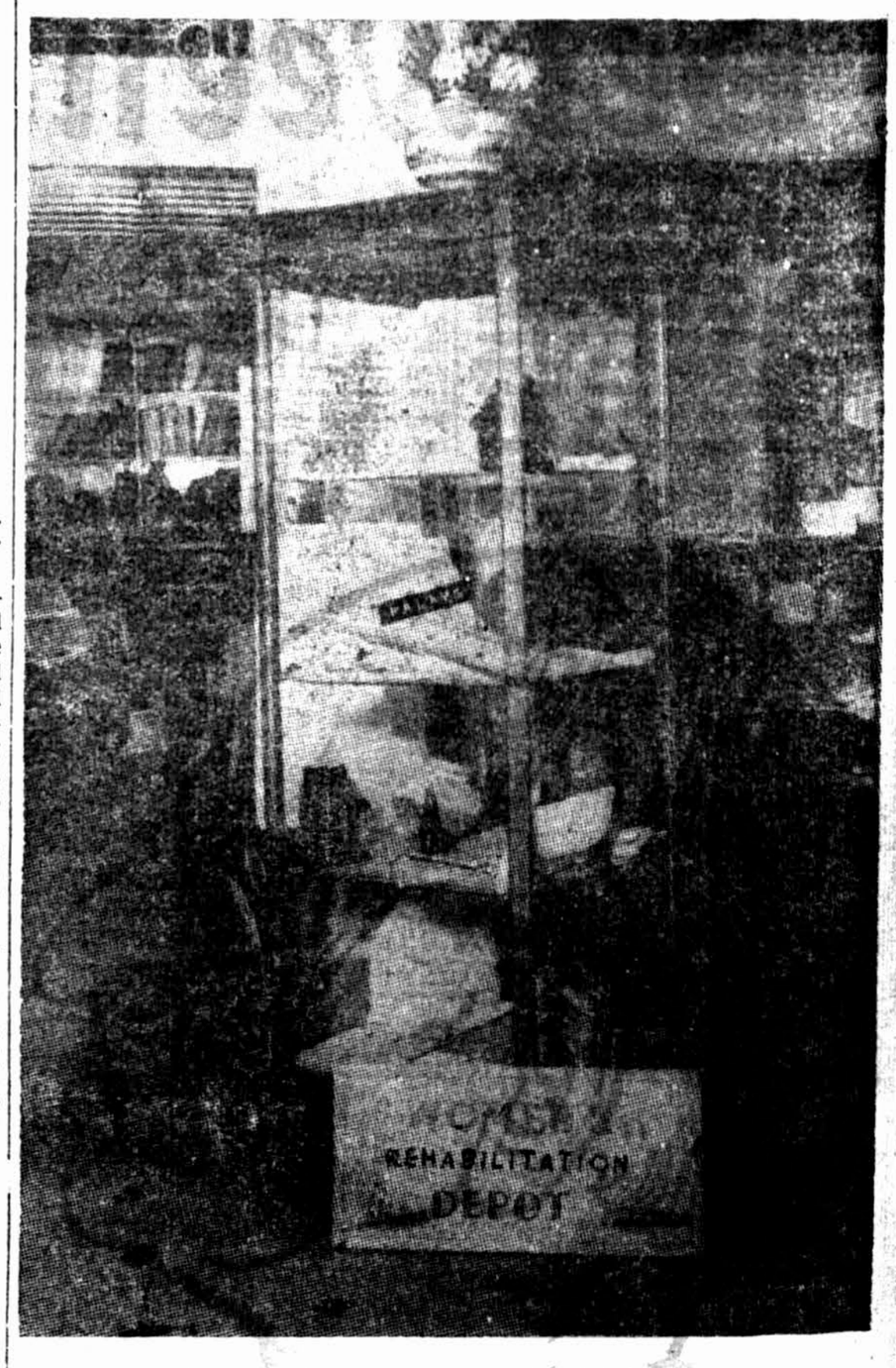
Residents of the country have been warned to carry guns and clubs, and the State Game commission is using poison and traps in this, one of America's biggest cities.

British Export Drive

LONDON, March 15 (PTI): British aircraft builders are aiming at a big step-up in exports, particularly of new gas-turbine types, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors said.

Five of eleven labour leaders sentenced to death by a court martial on February 6 last were executed by a firing squad in Barcelona on Friday.

Women's Rehabilitation Depot



Some of the articles for sale at the depot.

SERVICE TO THE DESTITUTE

Rehabilitation Centre In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In Bombay, there are many shops where one can purchase exquisite articles and there are also many charitable institutions which afford opportunities to charitably-minded persons. But there is one institution which gives opportunity to one to purchase goods of his or her choice at reasonable prices and, in the process, to contribute his or her mite to a noble cause. This institution is the Women's Rehabilitation Depot, which is situated at 175, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

At the Depot, which was recently declared open by Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh, are kept on sale, at almost bargain prices, exquisitely embroidered goods ranging from small handbags, children's weare such as baby suits, baby frocks, knickers, skirts, shawls, feeders, bibs etc., ladies' garments such as sarees, blouses, petty coats, skirts, scarves, etc., household linen such as bed sheets, pillow covers, table covers, tea cozies, tea cosy covers, guest towels, handkerchiefs, lunchen sets, etc., to cane goods such as garden chairs, car cushions, flower baskets, waste paper baskets, etc.

WORKS OF DISPLACED WOMEN

These articles are prepared by displaced women and children and particularly by the destitute among them at the various Relief Camps in the State.

Attached to this Depot is a ladies' and children's tailoring department where fashion, fit and style are promised. Orders in all sorts of embroidery are booked and minutest details are carefully followed

TRAINING SECTION

This Depot is being run by the Women's Section of the Directorate of Rehabilitation of the Government of Bombay, with Mrs. John Matthai as its Chairman. A scheme is also envisaged whereby displaced women in Bombay, by nominal payment, will be enrolled under the Training Department on the premises. Courses in tailoring, cutting and embroidery will equip them for self-supporting vocations. The Production Department will provide employment to other similarly equipped but needy displaced women by securing orders for sewing uniforms and other such requirements of Government's various offices.

New Advance In Brain Surgery

LONDON, March 15: Four British medical specialists have introduced a surgical operation which is considered to mark a new advance in brain surgery.

Details of this new surgical technique are described in the current issue of the well-known British medical journal, the "LANCET" It is a limited operation which is considered to avoid damage to personality which is sometimes caused by the standard method of performing frontal leucotomy.

This new type of brain surgery has been performed on 29 patients during the past four years. The four specialists who have perfected the technique are Dr. Whitty, Dr. Duffield, Dr. Tow and Sir Hugh Cairns. They state that this operation in their opinion still requires further trials in certain types of mental illness.

India's Minister To Iraq

MR. KHUB CHAND APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): Mr. Khub Chand, I.C.S., till recently Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi, has been appointed India's Minister to Iraq, an External Affairs Ministry press note announced today.

Mr. Khub Chand was born in 1911. He joined the I.C.S. in 1935 and held various district appointments under the Government of U.P. He was Under-Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India and Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance. Before his appointment as Deputy High Commissioner for India in Karachi he was Head of the Indian Military Mission in Berlin.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Anti-British Feeling Among Delegates

KARACHI, March 15 (UPA): The World Muslim Conference Executive Council holding its annual conference here is devoting its principal efforts towards the establishment of a body to give practical effect to its declared aim —Muslim unity.

Conference sources said on Saturday that anti-British feeling was so strong among delegates of 12 Muslim countries of the Middle East attending the conference that the use of the word "Commonwealth" to describe the conception and principles upon which the body should be formed was receiving strong criticism from many conferees.

They said the delegates were favouring formation of an ideal "Commonwealth of Muslim countries" on practical and definite lines, rather than a mere declaration of aims and ambitions.

The Grand Mufti of Palestine, who is the patron of the organisation and Chairman of the Karachi meeting, and Sheikh Saeed Ramazan, Secretary of the Egyptian Branch of the conference were among the delegates of 12 Muslim countries attending the conference.

The delegates have already agreed to pass resolutions at Saturday's sessions criticising British action in Egypt and declaring energetic support to Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco in their disputes with France and urging Work Bank pressure on Britain for a settlement of the Iranian oil dispute.

The conferees also hope to reach agreement on the establishment of a semi-official body to promote Muslim unity in the Middle East.

U.K's IMPORT CUTS

LONDON, March 15 (UPA): Britain's cut in imports announced in the budget message of Chancellor of the Exchequer R A. Butler will be primarily at the expense of trade with the United States, informed sources said on Friday.

Cuts will be made in that particular area to conserve Britain's dwindling gold and dollar reserves

He said that imports now coming froom from the U. S. and other dollar areas will be replaced where possible with imports from the sterling area and from European countries.

NEGLECTING YOUR HEART

SHRI SHAM LAL KAUL, (Kaul Niwas, Karan Bazaar) SRINAGAR (Kashmir) writes "She is suffering from Heart Trouble for a long time. She is under the treatment of Dr. Kashi Nath who had suggested NAVRATNA KALPA for her. She has taken 8 powders so far, sometime with cream and sometime with butter. She takes only one powder daily as advised by Dr. Kashi Nath. She appears to have improved a little. Palpitation of the heart has lessened and she is not experiencing the Asthma trouble."

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PAKISTAN'S FIFTH SURPLUS BUDGET

Customs And Import Duties Reduced

KARACHI, March 15.

Pakistan Finance Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali presented to the Pakistan Parliament here this afternoon Pakistan's fifth budget showing a surplus of Rs. 7.84 crores.

All the previous four budgets of Pakistan had also shown surplus.

In the budget proposals for 1952-53, revenue is estimated at 174.73 crores and expenditure at 166.89 crores leaving a surplus of 7.84 crores.

In the expenditure, Defence services have been allocated 67.69 crores.

Revised estimates for 1951-52 show a surplus of 7.66 crores as against original estimate of .30 crores.

Referring to the high level of Defence expenditure, Mr Mohammed Ali said the increase was "attributable mainly to defensive measures taken to strengthen the country's defences against aggression." He said that following the creation of a Fund last year for the establishment of aircraft, tank and heavy gun factories, Government had taken action to float a company named "Pakistan Armament and Aircraft Industries." With an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. With the setting up of these factories Pakistan will have taken a major step towards removing the present dependence on foreignmarkets for her armament needs.

Mr. Mohammed Ali said re-equipment and reorganisation of the armed forces had been completed "to a very large extent."

The Pakistan Finance Minister proposed to exempt capital goods from Customs duty; exemption of duties on cement; Partial reduction of duties on iron and steel sheets and plates; reduction of Import Duty and Central Excise Duty on kerosene by one anna per gallon; complete exemption of customs and excise duty on Chhan grass and thin bamboos from India; reduction of eight per cent of import duty on radio sets; removal of import duty on khari salt required by East Bengal tanning industry; reduction of export duty on tea from 4 annas per pound to three annas per pound.

The total Revenue effect of these concessions is estimated at Rs. 122 lakhs.

THANU PILLAI WANTS RE-ELECTION

Protest Against Counsellor

TRIVANDRUM, March 15 (PTI): Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Chief of the Travancore-Cochin Socialist Party and a former Congress leader, stated here today that the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had given an assurance that Article 371 of the Constitution was not meant to be applied to states like Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, though in the context of things they had been classified as Part B States. He was commenting on the reported decision of the Government of India to appoint a Counsellor for Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. Thanu Pillai's statement followed the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Travancore District Congress yesterday urging the Government of India to revoke their decision to appoint a Counsellor. The resolution described the reported appointment as "highly insulting" to the people of Travancore-Cochin. Commenting on this, Mr. Thanu Pillai stated today: "It is amazing that the Government of India should think of sending out a Counsellor here but it is amusing that the Congress, which has brought the state to this level, should talk of black flags."

Mr. Thanu Pillai said: "The only solution I can see is a re-election and that at the earliest possible time."

HIRAKUD DAM'S COST GOES UP

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): The Hirakud Dam Advisory Committee of the Government of India has suggested increase of the cost of the revised estimate of the project from Rs. 89.09 crores to 92.08 crores, it was learned today.

U.S. Tin Supplies

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPA): The National Production authority announced that controls on tin will be necessary for a considerable time.

The NPA said there was not a large over-supply of tin in the world market and about as much of the metal was being obtained from foreign sources as can be expected.

Elections To Gram Panchayats

NAGPUR, March 15 (PTI): The first civic elections to the Nagpur Corporation, on the basis of adlut franchise, will be held towards the end of June, it is learnt.

Elections to Jubbulpore Corporation, Gram Panchayats and Janpad Sabhas will be completed before the end of 1952, it was officially stated.

Mr P. K. Deshmukh, Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, said today that orders had been passed for the holding of elections to 96 Janpada Sabhas. These sabhas were nominated for an initial period under the Janpadas Act, 1947.

The State Government, it is learnt, have also ordered elections to gram panchayats at the completion of the four-year nomination term. Eight hundred gram panchayats spread over four districts would be the first to go to polls in March-April.

So far 5,437 out of a target of 17,000 gram panchayats have been set up.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The four-year old social education scheme of the Madhya Pradesh Government is being "re-examined" so as to make it as "effective" as possible, Mr. P. K. Deshmukh, Minister for Education said today.

Price Slump Is Welcome

BHUBANESWAR, March 15 (PTI): The Chief Minister of Orissa, Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri, replying to the general discussion on the budget said in the Orissa Assembly today that the present downward trend in the prices of commodities would be a great relief to the general masses. It was a happy sign that the prices were now falling.

There was nothing to get panicky about the slump. Government might lose some income from the Sales Tax and other sources but at the same time its expenditure also would be reduced.

The Chief Minister referring to the fears expressed by opposition members that sufficient load might not be found to the huge electric power that would be expected from the Hirakud Multi Purpose Dam from 1956-57 said that an expert of the Government of India who went into the question in his preliminary report stated that to being with a load of 20,000 Kilowatts was expected. This was expected to be raised to One Lakh Kilowatts in the next five years.

The Atul Products Ltd.

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have the Pleasure to Announce the Opening of their Dyes, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Plant on 17th. March 1952

DELHI PUTS THE BREAK ON

Commander On Cruise

Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey Commander-in-Chief, Navy took passage last week with I. N. Squadron from Bombay to Cochin. Being his first cruise, as C-in-C with the Indian Navy he visited all ships of the squadron and also personally conducted some exercises. Photo shows the C-in-C. Navy, talking to a rating on a destroyer.

Malan Quaking In His Shoes

SEES BIG MONEY BEHIND TORCH COMMANDO

CITRUSDAL (Cape Province) March 14.

PRIME Minister, Daniel Malan, declared here today the South African War Veterans Torch Commando which last year organised a march on Cape Town to protest against his government's policies was nothing less than a second army, not subordinate to authority.

He told a national party meeting in his constituency, 100 miles north of Cape Town: "You cannot have two armies in one country, one owing allegiance to the Government and the other doing what it likes."

The Prime Minister said the torch commando had been founded in an atmosphere and a character of communism.

The 150,000 strong veterans' group has the avowed intention of unseating the Malan Government, of "defending the constitution" and eliminating all forms of totalitarianism.

It was founded by group captain A. G. ("sailor") Malan, Battle of Britain hero.

The Prime Minister said the commando had developed its own system of carrying messages and did not make use of the regular telephone postal and telegraph services.

It supported the United Party Opposition on its own conditions, but its great task was to unseat the government at the next election, he continued.

The big money powers had suddenly decided to collect one million sterling for the next election, Dr. Malan said. This money had not been given to the United Party, but could be made available to it, he added.

"We know the great money powers" the Prime Minister went on. "They give as much as they like, but also set their conditions."

These forces had controlled gold and diamond production and many other industries.

Dr. Malan asserted that the "great money powers" wanted to replace White labour with Black, so that they could make more money.

BRELVI FUND SHOW

Tickets Available At Theatre

The sale of tickets for the three hour entertainment programme at 9-30 a.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, today (Sunday) in aid of the S. A. Brelvi Memorial Fund of the Bombay Union of Journalists has been brisk. But there are still some tickets available both in the higher and lower denominations. Those who decide to attend the show even at the last moment can obtain tickets at the theatre.

A galaxy of film stars, playback singers and dancers including Raj Kapoor and Nargis are participating in the programme.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay will preside over the function.

Abolition Of Export Duty On Oil, Seeds And Wool

SLASH ON COTTON LEVY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRADE circles in Bombay received with widespread satisfaction the announcement of the abolition of the export duty on groundnut oil, kardi and niger seed & raw wool, the 50 per cent reduction of duty on raw cotton and the 20 per cent cut in the duty on exports of soft cotton waste.

It was generally believed that the reaction of the distressed commodity markets in the country to these measures would be towards a stabilisation of prices and a return of some measure of confidence.

FIRST MAJOR STEP

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to abolish with effect from March 16 the export duty on groundnut oil, kardi seed, niger seed and raw wool.

The Government have also decided to reduce export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 400 per bale to Rs. 200 per bale.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

A press communique issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, today said:

"In accordance with their practice, the Government of India have had under constant review

(Continued On Page 17)

SPURT IN OIL RATES

BARODA, March 15.

India Government's decision to abolish the export duty on groundnut oil has resulted in an increase in rates groundnut oil in Baroda, Broach and Panchmahal districts according to reports reaching here. The increase in groundnut oil is Rs. one half to two per maund.

The President of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, welcomed the scrapping of duties on groundnut oil, kardi and niger seed, but declared that "this measure met the situation only partially." He said: "The measure now to be taken to ease the present panicky conditions is to announce export quotas of groundnut seed and oil which are overdue."

"ILL-ADVISED AT THIS STAGE"

The Secretary of the Bombay Oilseed Crushers' Association, however, felt that the abolition was, "at this stage, somewhat ill-advised."

He added: "It looks as if foreign enquiries might now be marked down to the extent of the former export duty. This must adversely affect the expected foreign exchange earnings."

OIL CAKE PROSPECTS

"In this context, oil cake might be cited as a potential source of foreign exchange and added revenue to the Government of India. The export of some cakes not suitable for cattlefeed might be suggested, especially as it might be made liable to an export duty. The importance of oil cake as a fertiliser must soon wane with the setting-up of the Sindri factory."

Wool trade circles felt that more than anyone else, the shepherds would be benefited by the removal of duty on raw wool. "The duty was crippling the wool export trade and in the final analysis affecting the producer."

CLOTH PRICE REDUCED

NEW DELHI, March 15.

THE prices of fine and superfine cloth will be reduced by five and nine per cent respectively for the second quarter of 1952, the Commerce Ministry announced here today.

The prices of yarn will be reduced by about 7 per cent in the fine categories and by about 15 per cent in the superfine categories.

Coarse And Medium

The prices fixed in respect of coarse and medium varieties of yarn and cloth, the announcement said, would continue to be the same in April, as in the current quarter.

The revision of prices of these categories from May onwards will be made on the basis of cotton prices in conditions of greater stability.

The revision is made every quarter in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

The revision of prices of superfine and fine cloth has been made by the Government on the basis of quotations for cotton prevailing in Bombay market in the first week of March, according to Tariff Board formula.

As a result of this, the prices will be reduced by about 5 per cent on fine and by about 9 per cent on superfine cloth compared with prices fixed for the current quarter.

Indian Cotton Uncertain

Coarse and medium varieties of cloth and yarn are manufactured exclusively from Indian cotton. The market in Indian cotton has been very uncertain during the last few weeks, as a result of general economic conditions in the country.

Cotton markets in several parts of the country are closed and the volume of transactions elsewhere has been only nominal. The Government of India consider that the average of the quotations in the first week of March does not constitute a proper basis of the revision of prices.

They have, therefore, decided that the prices fixed in respect of coarse and medium varieties of yarn and cloth for the current quarter will continue till April 1952. The revision of prices of these categories from May onwards will be made on the basis of cotton prices in conditions of greater stability

PURSHOTTAMDAS WELCOMES

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association, said that the measures were "very welcome, especially the reduction in the export duty on raw cotton."

He felt that the cuts would help 'stem the rot now gripping the country's commodity markets.

CONGRESS WILL REVISE ITS CONSTITUTION

Stage Set For A.I.C.C. Session On Saturday

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI): The All India Congress Committee will meet in a giant pandal on the North bank of the Lakes skirting the South Town at 3 p.m. on March 22, it was officially announced today.

The Congress President, Mr. Nehru, will arrive on the afternoon of March 21 by air and drive straight to the Lakes for the Working Committee meeting at 4 the same evening in a small tent nearby. It is scheduled to sit again the next morning.

Three hundred of the 350 AICC members, all state Chief Ministers and Cabinet Ministers are expected to attend the session.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and a number of foreign diplomats are likely to be among the many distinguished visitors.

AICC members will be arriving from the evening of March 20. The reception committee will open offices at Sealdah and Howrah stations and Dum Dum airport.

Mr. Atulya Ghosh, President of the WBPCC and Chairman of the Reception Committee indicated that, as already reported, the AICC was likely to discuss the post-election situation in the country, amendments to the Congress constitution etc.

The Amendments are: A reduction in the Primary membership fee and formation of the primary unit on the basis of an Assembly constituency. The proposed constituency Congress Committee will be under the direct control of the present District Committee. Thus the constituency committee will replace the present Thana Committees and Panchayat Committees.

A new feature of the session is that arrangements have been made to accommodate 10,000 Labour and 5,000 Congress workers from all parts of the country in addition to over 30,000 visitors and Reception Committee members.

The dais which will seat the Congress President, members of the Working Committee and Pradesh Congress Committee Presidents, is being decorated by 23 Santiniketan artists with Murals in 15 panels.

The AICC office will start functioning at the Lakes on March 21.

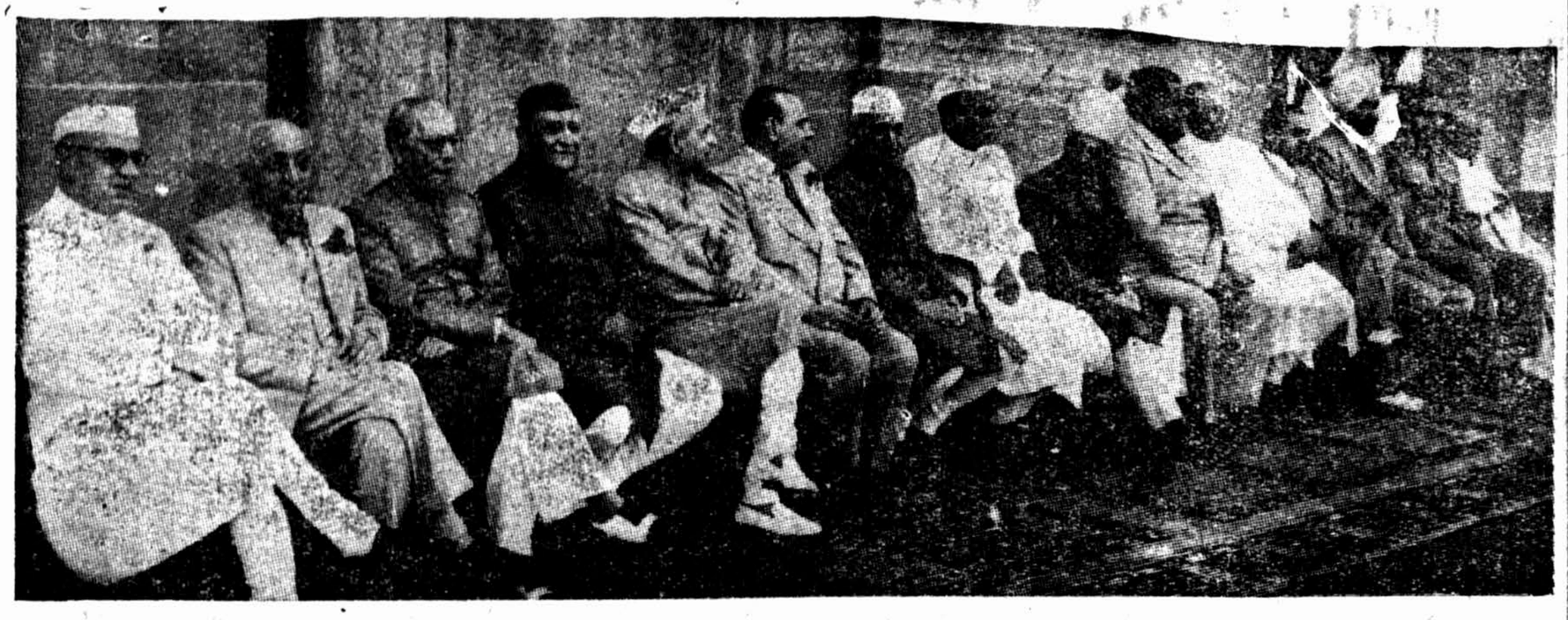
A meeting of the organisers of the INTUC has also been convened at the AICC tent for the evening of March 23. It will be addressed by Mr. Nehru, Mr. Khandubhai Desai and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President and General Secretary of the body. The Congress President will also meet Congress M.L.A.s and M.P.s and members of the WBPCC on March 24.

A miniature township is being built on 80 bighas of green meadows running upto lake waters, complete with Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office, first aid and Ambulance Post, Fire station, Railway Enquiry and Air Booking Offices.

A press camp is also being set up in this little township. The Press Gallery in the pandal will accommodate 200 journalists.

Mr. Nehru will hoist the Congress flag on a 60-foot pole from an 8-foot high rostrum on the morning of March 22 in an open ceremony expected to be attended by a lakh and a half. 2,000 volunteers, both men and women, will look after the arrangements of the session.

GOVERNORS AND RAJPRAMUKHS IN CONFERENCE



Group photograph snowing the President and the Prime Minister with the Governors and the Raj pramukhs of Indian States taken at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on March 14, 1952, on the occasion of the conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs. (L. to R.): H. E. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram (Governor of Assam); H. E. Shri Homi Modi (Governor of Uttar Pradesh); H. E. Shri Asaf Ali (Governor of Orissa); H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh (Governor of Bombay); H. E. Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa (Governor of Madhya Pradesh); H. E. Shri Chandulal Trivedi (Governor of Punjab (I); Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister); Dr. Rajendra Prasad (President); H. E. H. the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad; H. H. the Rajpramukh of Mysore; H. H. the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra; H. H. the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat; H. H. the Rajpramukh of P.E.P.S.U.; H. H. the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan and H. E. Dr. H. C. Mookherji (Governor of West Bengal).

Conference Concludes

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): The two-day conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs concluded at 4-30 today. The Conference was held at the Panel room of Rashtrapathi Bhavan and President Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.

Prime Minister Nehru. the States Minister Mr N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the Home Minister Dr. K. N. Katju and Rehabilitation Minister Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain also attended the conference

The Prime Minister gave a brief review of the International situation. He is understood to have also given a resume of the Indo-Pakistan relation with particular reference to the Kashmir issue and the evacuee property problem.

Discussion on the Law and Order problem in the country is understood to have ensued following a brief address by Dr. Katju.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain is stated to have later addressed the conference on the problem of refugee rehabilitation. He is reported to have stated that the problem of displaced persons had been mastered and that in the near future it would be solved to a great extent.

IS IT JEHAD AGAIN?

CALCUTTA, March 15, (PTI): Fourteen Hindu families of Rangpur district (East Bengal) have been "driven out of their homes in Pakistan", according to official information received here by the West Bengal Government.

Elusive Bhupat Still At Large

SAURASHTRA'S CROP OF SENSATIONS CONTINUES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
RAJKOT, March 15.

ONE hundred and twenty five persons including two rulers several Girasdars and Talukdas and office bearers of Girasdar Association have been arrested since the Saurashtra Government launched its campaign against dacoits and other anti-social elements in the state. Every suspected place in Saurashtra has been searched for the elusive Bhupat, who continues to escape the police net.

On the basis of report that on Holi day Bhupat and his men were to visit the temple of Khodiar Mata in Gandhara, the police kept a watch and closely scrutinised every one who came for "darshan" of the diety. But there was no trace of Bhupat.

Meanwhile it is learnt here that Ajitsinh, Darbar of Agiali and father-in-law of the Thakore of Rajkot is under house arrest. As Ajitsinh is ill police pickets have been posted at his residence. But as soon as he recovers he will be removed to the Rajkot Central prison, it is understood.

It is also learnt that the further hearing of the two cases against Prince Nirmalkumar, one for alleged harbouring of dacoits and the other for the alleged attempt to poison his wife will begin in the court of the first class magistrate in Bhavnagar. Rani Bab of Devgadh Baria, who is alleged to be one of the associates of Prince Nirmalkumar has been summoned to be present in court on the day.

GONE UNDERGROUND

Five more persons involved in the Hariyad dacoity have been arrested and ornaments worth Rs. 5,000 have been recovered from them. One ruler who is said to be the chief figure in this dacoity is reported to have gone underground.

The police have taken into custody today the arms of the Darbar of Hadala and Bagasara.

A retired police Subedar named Balubhai is reported to have been arrested for assisting Prince Nirmalkumar in Chor Vadala Dacoity and he has given sensational details in his statement, it is reported.

PTI adds: Prince Nirmalkumar of Bhavnagar who has been in police custody for the last five weeks, was again remanded to police custody for a further period of seven days yesterday.

Manilal Gandhi

NINTH DAY OF FAST: CONDITION SAME

DURBAN, March 15 (PTI-Reuter).

The condition of Mr. Manilal Gandhi, who is fasting for 21 days had undergone no change since yesterday. Today is the ninth day of his self-purification fast.

Bihar Tangle Solved

CHIEF MINISTER ELECTED LEADER

PATNA, March 15 (PTI): The Bihar Legislature Congress Party today unanimously elected Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister, as leader of the Party.

The Party today unanimously passed a resolution electing Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister, as its leader and Dr. Anugrahnarain Sinha, Finance Minister, as Deputy Leader in anticipation of the approval of the Congress President to remove the ban on their election.

Earlier the Congress President had advised both the leaders not to seek election if they could not compose their differences.

Speculations had been rife for sometime past regarding the possibility of a contest between candidates of Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha and of Dr. Anugrahnarain Sinha in the event of these two leaders retiring from the contest in pursuance of the Congress President's directive for lack of agreement.

Both the leaders, however, falsified all speculations by composing their differences making a unanimous election possible.

235 out of 241 newly elected Congress members of the Assembly participated in the election. The election to the State Legislative Council will be held on March 26.

PARIS March 15, (PTI-Reuter): France today received a one hundred million dollar (35 million sterling) loan from the European Payments Union to tide over her desperate balance of payments crisis.

POWER OF DETENTION LIMITED

U.P. Assembly Cannot Hold For Contempt For Long

(From Our Correspondent)
LUCKNOW, March 15.

Constitutional experts here do not think that the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly can keep Mr. Homi Mistry, Deputy Editor, BLITZ, Bombay, in jail for a fixed period according to its will. The Committee of Privileges, it is recalled recommended that the editor "should be sentenced to imprisonment for such period as the House may decide."

As Keith has said, the House of Commons (unlike the House of Lords) "cannot commit for fixed term but only until prorogation or dissolution when the prisoner is entitled to his discharge on a writ of Habeas Corpus". The period of detention for contempt cannot extend beyond the prorogation of the Assembly.

Another difficulty that might arise would be under the "full faith and credit" clause of the constitution, that is, Article 261. In legal theory every state is separate from every other state and each has jurisdiction only with its own boundary, Article 261 (2) says that the "manner in which and conditions under which acts, records, and proceedings referred to in Clause (1) shall be proved and the effect thereof detemined as provided by law made by Parliament."

It is pointed out here that Parliament has so far made no such provisions.

QUADRUPLETS

BERHAMPORE, March 15, (PTI): Quadruplets—two boys and two girls—were born to a boat-man's wife at Kupila village 35 miles from here, recently.

Two of them were still-born and two others are alive.

NEWSMEN PLEAD FOR REVISION

LUCKNOW, March 15 (PTI): The Lucknow Working Journalists' Union at a emergency meeting here today considered the situation arising out of the arrest of Mr. Homi Dinshaw Mistry, Deputy Editor of the Bombay weekly "Blitz" on a charge of breach of privileges of the U.P. Legislative Assembly and urged the House to reconsider the matter.

The resolution said that for some time to come the immense power in the hands of a House of State Legislature in this respect should be used sparingly and with restraint.

The Union regretted that in the present case these considerations were not given the weight they deserved.

DR. GRAHAM MEETS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Mediator on Kashmir met the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru and the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry Mr. Girji Shankar Bajpai today

Dr. Graham who arrived here yesterday from Karachi after his preliminary discussions with Pakistan leaders is expected to return there after a week to resume negotiations.

His present series of talks are likely to conclude by the end of this month.

British Expedition Will Study Himalayan Flora

SEVEN MONTHS' SEARCH FOR RARE PLANTS PLANNED

BOMBAY, March 15, (PTI): A three-man British Botanical Expedition to the Western Nepal led by Mr. L. H. J. Williams of the Department of Botany, British Museum's Natural History Section in London arrived in Bombay today by the "Strathnaver" from London.

The expedition will survey and collect flora of the Himalayan range, seeds and bulbs of plants for the British Museum and the Royal Horticultural Society.

The expedition sponsored jointly by the British Museum, the Royal Horticultural Society and supported by other scientific bodies in biological exploration, will leave Bombay by train tomorrow for Jarwa, a railhead near the Nepalese-Indian frontier to begin their Seven-month survey.

The two other members of the team are Mr. Oleg Polunin, a science master at Charterhouse School, and Mr. W. R. Sykes, of the Royal Horticultural Society gardens at Wisley.

"The area which the expedition will explore lies between the Karnali river and the Dhaulagiri Massif and is completely unknown botanically Mr. Williams, told the Press Trust of India aboard the vessel.

Mr. Williams expressed the hope that as a result of this expedition a gap in "our knowledge of the flora of the Himalayas would be filled.

"The flora of Nepal is of special interest to botanists as it is here that the Eastern and Western elements in the flora of this great range meet, Mr. Williams said.

Mr. Williams said that the results of the expedition when eventually published would be available to such institution in India as were interested in the flora of the Himalaya

The expedition which is carrying equipment weighing a ton party to erect its base at Jumla (Nepal). It will split into three to cover as much of the area as possible northwards to the Tibetan border, Westwards to the valley of the Karnali River and Eastwards towards Dhaulagiri and the Kali river.

One of the members of the team will leave for England in August while the two others will remain in Nepal until the middle of October to collect seeds

Holders East Punjab In National Hockey Final

BOMBAY BEATEN CONVINCINGLY

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI).

THE reigning national champions, East Punjab, today entered the final of the National Hockey Championships here convincingly beating Bombay 3-0 in the first semifinal.

The consistency of the Punjab inside forwards and overelaboration on the part of Bombay's quintete were the factors that produced this evening's result.

A resolute Punjab halfline was proof against the methods of the Bombay forwards, who found Trilochan and Dharam in the winners' deep defence less difficult to beat. Pivot Sahib Singh was the pick of the Punjab defence.

Inside-right Woodcock spearheaded the Bombay attack and was within an ace of scoring on six occasions. Left back Gentle stood out from his colleagues in the Bombay defence which was more dilatory than effective.

Bombay were first off the mark and for seven continuous minutes pinned their adversaries to their own half. In the fourth minute centre forward Joe De Mello put Woodcock in possession but before the latter could take a strike, Trilochan made a speedy interception and clearance. East Punjab retaliated soon enough, and, in the tenth minute, scored their first goal. A brilliant run down the right flank by Ram Swarup carried the game to the Bombay goal mouth. Bombay's "keeper" Pinto cleared ineffectively and eagle-eyed Punjab centre-forward Balbir swooped in to put Punjab one up with a smart angular shot.

Bombay were spurred to greater efforts and forced a long corner—but without success. Soon after that, inside-left Braganza was almost a scorer off a pass from Woodcock. But it was Punjab that scored, again through Balbir who with a flashing first-timer rounded off the movement initiated by inside-left Udham.

Bombay fought back gallantly. Perumal failed to beat Punjab custodian Ram Prakash, just after Pinto had saved from Punjab inside-right Bakshish.

The tussle for supremacy produced some very fast hockey and, as the game waxed hot, Punjab right-half Dadoo Masih was spoken to by and umpire.

The change of ends found East Punjab once more at an advantage. In the very opening minute they snuffed a forlorn Bombay hope with their third goal. Trilochan sent a lightning drive into the Bombay net from a penalty corner.

The game petered out now, though visits to either goal continued untamed.

Teams were:—

EAST PUNJAB: Ram Prakash; Trilochan, Dharam; Gurcharan, Sahib, M. Dadoo Masih; Ram Swarup, Bakshish, Balbir, Udham, Raghbir Lal.

BOMBAY: Leo Pinto; Henry Carvalho, R. S. Gentle; Perumal, Amir Kumar, Maxie Vaz; Caesar Gomes, Lesli Woodcock, Joe De Mello, Anthony Braganza, Laurie Fernandes.

Sedgman Loses To Johansson

STOCKHOLM, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman, unofficially ranked as world champion lawn tennis player, was beaten by the Swedish Davis Cup player Torsten Johansson in a match here today.

Johansson played brilliantly and beat Sedgman who was well below his best 6-2; 7-9; 6-4; 6-4.

Amenities For Needy Hockey Players

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI): The visiting players for the National Hockey Championship attended a reception organised by the Players' Association this evening.

The organisation aims at providing amenities to sick, injured and retired players. The only amateur effort of its kind, the Association was started in Calcutta about a year ago.

R. S. Gentle (Bombay), Manna Singh (S.S.C.B.) and Balbir Singh and Trilochan Singh (East Punjab) among others evinced keen interest in the activities of the Association and felt that organisations of this kind ought to be formed in other parts of the country as well.

Some of the organisers stressed the necessity of state aid so that the Association could overcome its financial difficulties.

Calcutta Hockey League

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the first division hockey league which was resumed today:—

Police 3, Parsees 0. Kalighat 1, West Bengal Government Press 0. East Bengal 0, Port Commissioners 0.

Indian Expert To Visit Liberia

GENEVA, March 15: Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, announced today that Prof. Benoyendra Nath Banerjea of Calcutta, Indian Technical Assistance expert with the International Labour Organisation, has been sent by plane to Monrovia, Liberia, to advise the Liberian Government on Personnel Administration.

Mr. Banerjea will help the Liberian Public Works Department to establish and operate a Personnel Section, which is to serve as a model for personnel administration in all departments of the Liberian Government.

WAR ON LOCUSTS

WASHINGTON, March 15: The United States last night pledged its co-operation to make "fully effective" an international campaign against locusts in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia this year.

The State Department said American planes, insecticide and technical knowledge are being made available for the campaign under the U.S. technical co-operation programme.

The campaign, now getting under way in Iran, will co-ordinate air and ground locust control efforts of about a dozen countries. In addition to Iran, countries expected to join in the campaign include Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyds Reclamation.

4-30 p.m. Bombay City "A" vs. B.E.S.T.; 5-40 p.m. St. Xavier's "A" vs. Young Sports "A" (Provincial Tournament).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Central Railway "D" vs. Bhimraj. 4-30 p.m. Kurla Sparten vs. Western Railway Police. 5-30 p.m. O.C.S. vs. Central Excise (Parel Hockey League).

Trading In Ready Delivery Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday: By two notifications published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary dated March 14, 1952 the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has permitted trading in ready and delivery contracts of Indian cotton of the 1951-52 season grown in the following districts:

BOMBAY STATE:— Dharwar, Belgaum, North and South Satara, Kolhapur.

MADRAS STATE: North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Mathurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli, Chittoor, Chingleput, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara.

The Textile Commissioner has declared in terms of the cotton control order 1950 the following as the description, staple, class and maximum price in respect of cotton moving in the said areas and also in the districts of Gulbarga and Raichur of Hyderabad State where permission to trade in ready and delivery contracts of Indian cotton of the 1951-52 season grown in these areas has already been granted.

(Headings:—station, description, staple, class, maximum price per candy of 784 pounds for delivery ex-godown Bombay).

Dharwar, Belgaum, North and South Satara, Bijapur, Kholapur, and Kolhapur Distrirts Coommpt. 7|8 inch., fine Rs. 990 upland 13|16 inch, fine Rs. 885 Laxmi (general area 7|8 inrh) Fine Rs. 1045 Jayadhar 29|32 inch., Fine Rs. 1015.

Raichur, Gulbarga: Western 25|32 inch. Superfine Rs. 875.

North and South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Mathurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Chittoor and Chingleput Districts: Cambodia 7|8 inch., Fine Rs. 1045.

Coimbatore, Mathurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, South Ardot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara; Karunganni 13|16 inch. fine Rs. 935.

The provisions of quality control apply to the above areas but do not apply to 'Lam' cotton grown in the "reserved area". Allocations of all these cottons to mills are under issue.

LIBERATION ARMY

LONDON, March 15, (PTI-Reuter): The Communist newspaper 'Daily Worker" tonight frontpaged a photograph of a shoulder flash bearing the letters "USSR"

The "Worker", claimed that the flash was a "regulation which war office issued" and said that it "exposed the advanced stage of the British and American war plans against the Soviet Union".

But the British War Office in an official statement said "we know absolutely nothing about these flashes".

The spokesman said this was a considered statement, but refused to add to it.

"It has been known for some time that traitors, war criminals and "refugees" from Eastern Europe are to be formed into a fighting force to serve under the British Command in the event of a war with the Soviet Union" the Worker said.

It added "the flash is expected to be worn by these "Liberators" to identify them to civilians as "friendly forces". The "traitor's army will be trained with regular army units of the Eastern Command."

Bomb Bursts In Tunis

TUNIS, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Two bombs exploded in Rades, fashionable suburb of Tunis last night.

One blew up in the garden adjoining the house of the Tunisian Prime Minister, Mohammed Chenik. The other exploded in the garden of a French law courts official.

Both caused damage but no casualties.

Blue-Print For 'Free Malaya'

ALOR STAR (Kedah), March 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Peninsular Malay Union has demanded that Britain should hand over the administration of the country "only to Malays".

Delegates from nine State branches resolved at a conference here that it was the "sovereign right of the Malays to rule their own land."

The resolution laid the following blue-print for the future political set-up in Malaya? A president elected by the Malay rulers' (Sultans)—in-Council. A Prime Minister and 19 Ministers to be elected from Malay political parties: and an interim government with representatives of all communities pledging loyalty to Malaya, to be in power for four years pending the formation of the all-Malay Cabinet.

RIVER PROJECT IN KARNATAK

Call To Planning Commission

HUBLI, March 15 (PTI): A resolution demanding the inclusion of the whole Ghata-Prabha project (in Karnatak) in the five-year plan of the National Planning Commission was passed at a joint meeting of the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee and the newly elected M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s of Karnatak. Mr. S. Nijalingappa presided. Mr. M. P. Patil, Bombay's Agriculture Minister, was among those present.

The resolution urged the Bombay Government to take up execution of the whole project and to meet the cost from its own contributions and from loans from the Central Government. The scheme deserved top priority, as it would help to solve the food shortage and should be executed in the next five years, it said.

On the question of a separate Karnatak State, the meeting adopted a resolution taking note of "deep discontent and frustration" prevailing among the people of Karnatak, and appointed a committee to find ways and means of solving this problem.

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): An influential Committee of Delhi political workers with Bakshi Fakir Chand Sarhadi as president, has been set up to observe Sardar Bhagat Singh Martyr day on March 23.

FREEDOM & BREAD GO TOGETHER

Empty Minds Are Equally Dangerous Says Masani

MYSORE, March 15 (UPI): Mr. M. R. Masani, stated here today that antithesis between bread and freedom posed in certain intellectual quarters was a false one. "Nowhere", he said "has the sacrifice of freedom produced more bread. On the contrary, a glance round the world shows that the possibilities of a materially rich and full life are open only in countries where individual liberty and political freedom thrive."

Mr. Masani, who was delivering a valedictory address to the students of the Maharaja College, said that economic amelioration in itself did not, however, immunise the country against the loss of freedom as was illustrated by the case of Czechoslovakia. It was a mistake to think that U.S. Economic Aid would in itself result in making India a bastion of Democracy. An over-emphasis on economic aid appeared to run through some of the recent pronouncements of the U.S. Ambassador in India and other American spokesman. The crisis was in fact essentially one of the spirit and empty minds and souls could provide as good a breeding ground for communism as empty stomachs.

"The choice is not between Communism and the 'status quo', but between Communist dictatorship and anything you want to put in the place of the Status quo. The way of Democratic Socialism is the way of bread and freedom. To be content with just one or the other is the way to lose both", concluded Mr. Masani.

UNREPENTANT NAZI JAILED

BRUNSWICK, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Ex-Major General Otto Ernest Remer, West Germany's leading Nazi diehard, was sentenced by a German court here today to three months' imprisonment for slandering Germans who plotted to kill Hitler on July 20, 1944 Remer, who helped to crush the plot against Hitler, had called the loiterers "to a great extent traitors paid from abroad".

He told the court here four days ago: "I take back no word of what I said" he declared. Remer now a leader of the Neo-nazi Socialist Reich Party, is already serving four months' imprisonment for slandering West German Government Ministers. He was due to be released at the end of this month.

DR. AMUL DESAI LIKELY TO BE DISQUALIFIED

BULSAR, March 15 (PTI & UPI).

MR. K. U. Bhat, Returning Officer has reported to the Election Commission that Dr. Amul Desai, Socialist candidate, who was elected from the Bulsar double-member constituency to the Bombay State Legislative Assembly defeating Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister by nineteen votes, has submitted his election expenses account two days late, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

Dr. Desai and Mr. Nanubhai Desai, Socialist candidate for the Bulsar reserved seat, submitted their accounts on March 10, while they were required to submit them by March 8. Mr. Morarji Desai submitted his account on March 8.

LIABLE TO DISQUALIFICATION

Late submission of election expenses makes a candidate liable for disqualification under the election rules.

The Election Commission will now decide whether or not the disqualification incurred should be removed.

The official order regarding election result was gazetted on January 23. Candidates have to submit their account within 45 days after the official order, which is published in the Government Gazette.

According to authoritative sources, in the event of such disqualification order by the Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. Amul Desai cannot take his seat in the Assembly nor can he as well as Mr. Nanubhai Patel contest any election to the Assembly for five years. They are, however, entitled, under election rules, to prefer an appeal to the Election Tribunal.

INTERPRETATION

Explaining the position, Mr. Hakumat Desai, General Secretary of the Surat District Socialist Party, said that all accounts of the election expenses of candidates must be submitted to the Returning Officers within 45 days after the names were declared in the official gazette.

Dr. Amul Desai and Mr. Nanubhai Patel, he maintained, submitted their accounts within 45 days according to election rules, but the Returning Officer seemed to interpret that 45 days must be counted from the date, on which he had sent the names to the Government of Bombay. How can one know, Mr. Hakuma: Desai asked, on which date the Returning Officer had sent the names to the Government.

Chhota Sahib Surprises In Aga Khan's Cup

PEARL KING'S FLUENT WIN IN CHAMPAGNE STAKES

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FAVOURITES were to the fore at Mahaluxmi today on the fourth day of the spring meeting. The day's chief event, the Aga Khan's spring cup fell to an unsound horse, Chhota Sahib.

The winner made most of the running when finishing 1½ lengths ahead of late finishing Pippy. Roadborne was a good third and the favourite, Fellexia, a poor fourth.

Chhota Sahib returned with a stiff shoulder after placing second in the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup only last week and today he returned full of agony after his success.

Kashmir-owned Golden Flight, the odds-on favourite, failed to substantiate his reputation when running a poor fifth in the side attraction in the card, the Champagne stakes. Mr. Ramnath Daga's Pearl King returned a facile winner here with Jockey Packham on his back. Naaz was second and Bay of Treasure, who was slowly away, an impressive third.

Gay Duke fought a thrilling battle with "gambled" Pop from midway up the straight and claimed the Janjira Plate by a shorthead in a photo finish. Pop's rider, Amir Ahmed subsequently raised an objection and the Stewards after a lengthy inquiry upheld it and awarded the race to Pop.

The double pool was solved by as many as 288 punters today. Each ticket fetched Rs. 75/8-, while 24 solvers of the treble event collected Rs. 4,847 each.

Results were as follows:—

THE MUMBRA PLATE—7 Furs.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's KENNERETH 8-4 Purtu S. 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE ROARER 9-2 Duncombe .. 2
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's AWAARA 8-12 Damodar 3
Mr. P. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 9-2 Harbutt 4
Not run: Bhopal Star and The Girl Friend
Won by: Shd. 2 3|4, 4.
Time: 1 min. 28 secs.
Tote paid: Win Fs. 29. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE—5 FURLONGS

M|s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's YAAR 8-12 Duncombe 1
Mr. Ramnath Daga's DURNEV 8-9 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. B. S. Nemani's HANDS DOWN 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's RAJGADH 8-12 Cracknell 4
Not run: Gold Ranger, Tabriz, Orloff, Dasturi, Isoljee.
Won by: Nk., 1|2.
Time: 1 min. 4 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 12, 20 and 15.
Trainer P. Rylands

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—7 FURS. DIV. II

Mr. R. N. Nazir's MARHABA 9-3 Medhe, ... 1
Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and Mr. B. N. Sanas's PRIME STEEL 8-9 S. Chavan 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 8-6 Purtu S. 3
Mrs. F. Malone and Mr. Ramnath Kapur's AVENGER 8-2 Antoo 4
Not run: Non Violence, Liberator, Sunlight.
Won by: 2 1|2, Nk., Hd.
Time: 1 min. 29 4|5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 15, 14, 19
Trainer K. H. Irani.

THE JANJIRA PLATE—1 1|4 MILES

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's POP 8-4 A. Ahmed 1
Mr. A. W. Qurashi's GAY DUKE 8-10 Ghauskhan 2
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's RECENT VINTAGE 8-5 Harbutt 3
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's ARMY AND NAVY 9-0 Purtu S. .. 4
Not run: Cookie, Botticelli.
Won by: Shd., 2 3|4, 3|4
Time 2 mins. 11 4|5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs 15, 14, and 28.
Trainer L. W. Marrable

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—7 FURLONGS

Mr. Ramnath Daga's PEARL KING 8-12 Packham 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's NAAZ 8-12 Stevans 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's BAY OF TREASURE 8-7 Purtu S. .. 3
Mr. B. S. Nemani's BUCKHURST PARK 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Not Run: Regal Domain, Golden Night, Surya Priya.
Won by: 1 3|4 Shd., 1 1|2
Time: 1 min. 31 1|5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63 Places Rs 31, 38.
Trainer Mahomedalli

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP—1 1|4 MILES

M|s. K. M. Mistry and D. P. Pandole's CHHOTA SAHIB 7-4 Antoo 1
M|s. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas's PIPPY 8-6 Harbutt .. 2
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's ROADBORNE 8-0 Purtu S. 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FELLEXIA 8-4 Duncombe 4
Not run: The Fiddler, Downpour, Mansoor Beg.
Won by: 1 1|2, 3|4, 3|4
Time: 2 mins. 5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 205, Places Rs. 54, 26 and 29.
Trainer: D. P. Pandole

THE RENALA PLATE—1 1|2 MILES

Mr. Narsi Tejpal's WET BOB 7-6 Shiba 1
Mr. and Mrs C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 9-0 Kasbekar .. 2
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 8-10 P. Khade 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's VIENNA WOODS 7-11 Purtu S. 4
Not run: Piarehind, Flying Banner, Eudora.
Won by: 2 1|4, 6, 3|4
Time: 2 mins. 50 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40, Places Rs. 19 and 21.
Trainer: Mahomed Nafa

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—7 Furs. Div. I

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's KRISHNAKAMAL 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's ZAHIR 9-2 P. Khade 2
Messrs. N. K. and V. Daga's BIRTHDAY PRIDE 9-2 Cracknell 3
Mrs. M. C. Raja Sekhar and Mr. F. Ferrelly's MALABAR STAR 7-9 Shiba 4
Not run: Lira Malt, Thunderer, Star of Iran, Little Star, Mustang.
Tote: Win Rs. 44, Places Rs. 15, 19 and 25.
Trainer: Owner

Williams Selected As Challenger For European Title

LONDON, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): The European Boxing Union has selected the new British heavyweight champion Johnny Williams as official challenger to meet Heinz Neuhaus (Germany), the holder for the European championship.

This was announced today by the British Boxing Board of Control. The contest has to take place by July 13.

Doped To Lose!

LONDON, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Marquis de Portago, Spanish racehorse owner, is instituting inquiries into the suspected doping of two of his horses recently, according to press reports here.

Mercury IV and the other horse concerned Magni Hois finished respectively twelfth and last of the fifteen runners in the 2,500 pounds Triumph Hurdle at the Hurst Park meeting on Saturday.

Yesterday Mercury IV won the Select Open Hurdle at Sandown Park by five lengths from Hilarion who had finished fourth in the Triumph Hurdle.

Hiralion who started odds-on favourite yesterday was on eight pounds better terms compared with the Triumph Hurdle weights and Mercury's victory over him was one of the biggest upsets of form this season.

The Marquis de Portago is reported to have told racing correspondents yesterday that he was certain both Mercury IV and Magni Bois had been "got at" last Saturday and that he had instituted private inquiries.

The twenty-three-year old Marquis, a newcomer to English racing this season, is at present seventh in the list of winning owners. He is a prominent amateur rider and was on Magni Bois in the Triumph Hurdle.

Australian St. Leger Won By Hydrogen

MELBOURNE, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): E. R. Williamson's Hydrogen by Delville Wood out of Sweet Sound won the St. Leger Stakes of £3,500 (Australian) at Flemington racecourse here today in a field of three.

Starting 5 to 4 on favourite, Hydrogen beat Mrs. R. G. Silks and Mrs. D. L. Nutons Lady Havers comfortably by five lengths over the one mile, six furlongs. Messrs S. and V. Burleigh's High Law was a further seven lengths behind, last of three.

Hydrogen was ridden by D. Munre. Lady Havers started at 6 to 4 and High Law at 6 to 1.

Hydrogen's time was two minutes fiftyeight and three quarter seconds.

A PHOTO-FINISH VERDICT

D. Stewart's Cromwell by Law maker out of Grim Glory won the New Market Handicap of £3,000 (Australian) over six furlongs in a photo-finish involving the first three places.

Cromwell a 10 to 1 chance got home by the neck from W. H. Stock's Joyance, a 33 to 1 outsider, with the 3 to 1 favourite San Domenico owned by G. Goodwin a short head further behind in the field of twenty-two.

San Domenico, top weight with 9-12, was giving 22 pound to Cromwell and twenty-four pounds to Joyance.

Trielinium made most of the running but two furlongs from home A. Ward on Cromwell and S. Ralph on Joyance brought their mounts along to fight out the finish with him on the inside. San Domenico, ridden by W. Williamson, finished wide out on the other side of the course.

Cromwell covered the six furlongs in one minutes eleven and three quarter seconds.

SOVIET BOXERS GET READY FOR OLYMPICS

MOSCOW, Mar 15: Soviet Union Amateur boxers put up an impressive performance against boxers from six other nations in the weeklong "Comrades" Tournament which ended here last night.

Boxers came from Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia for the tournament, viewed as part of the Soviet Union's preparation for the Olympics.

Ten Soviet boxers in each weight met opponents from the other countries and in most cases the score was 10-0 or 9-1 in favour of the Russians.

Visitors who scored individual points were Laszlo Papp, Olympic middleweight and European heavy welterweight champion: Zigmund Chychia of Poland, European welterweight champion: Ulrichnittsche (Germany) and the Czech boxer County.

SWIMMING RECORDS

Ratification Committee Appointed

BOMBAY, Saturday: An All-India Swimming Records Ratification Committee has been set up by the Indian Swimming Federation, it was learnt, here today.

The new body which was formed at the conclusion of the Fifteenth Olympic Games at Madras last month, has already ratified over twenty records from 1941 onwards covering all the All-India swimming events.

The Committee consists of the following for the current year:

Mr. Parameshwar Dayal (Chairman), Messrs P. N. Mathur, T. W. Arnold, K. F. Golwalla, K. P. Shroff and P. L. Ahir (Honorary Secretary).

All records will be ratified according to rules of the "Federation International de Nation Amateur".

Manjrekar's Unbeaten 69

FESTIVAL CRICKET MATCH IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Batting first Mantri's XI piled up 171 for five wickets against Vinoo Mankad's XI in the two day Festival Cricket Match in the occasion of the Matunga Gymkhana Silver Jubilee celebrations. The match, which is being played at Matunga, commenced today.

A brilliant unbeaten 69 runs by Vijay Manjrekar highlighted the day's performances, while M. K. Mantri scored 38 valuable runs. Manjrekar's score included 9 hits to the boundary.

The bowling honours went to D. N. Koli, who took 2 wickets for 57 runs.

Banerjee To Play In Lancashire League

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI): S. Banerjee, will join the Royton Cricket Club during the 1952 season's Lancashire League.

He leaves for Colombo en route to London on March 25.

Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Junior combination of the Central Railway and Catholic Gymkhana shared points, both sides scoring once in the First Division of the Parel Hockey League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

A. Fernandes scored for the Central Railway while M. Vaz scored for Gymknana.

Earlier in the same competition Mahim Young Boys got better of the Young Comrades by a solitary goal. Gomes scored the all important goal.

In the first game of the evening between Mazagon Youth and I. N. Dockyard Appr. ended in a goalless draw in Third Division

INTER-SERVICES GOLF

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): The following are results of today's fixtures in Inter-Services Golf Tournament.

Finals: Inter-Services Foursomes I.A.F. represented by: G/Capt Stone and G/Capt. Robinson beat Army—represented by: Brig. Piggot and Col. Verendra Singh 4 and 2.

Four ball best ball against Bogey (Handicap): Winner—Lt.-Col. Sen and Lt.-Col. Adj. Victor 3-up. Runner up—Brig. G. S Narain and Col. Verindra Singh all square.

U.P. Hockey Captain To Play In Calcutta League

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI): Digvijai Singh (Babu), the Uttar Pradesh Captain for the National Hockey Championship said here today that he was likely to play in the Calcutta Hockey League next year.

He has been asked by the Indian Hockey Federation to stay back along with Idris, Abid Ali and Malotra of Uttar Pradesh for the trials to select the Indian team for the Helsinki Olympics.

Cannell's Double At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI).

Following are today's Calcutta Race results:—

THE ASTON PLATE—7F

EASTON PINK (Mr. R. D. Cruikshank) 8-13, J. Warren 1; MOTLEY HILL (Mr. J. H. Goswell) 8-12, W. Sibbritt 2; ORIENTAL SOL (Mrs. J. M. Lamont) 9-4, Egan 3; All three ran.

Won by: 3l, 2l.
Time: 1 min. 28-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 10 (Win); Rs. 22 (forecast).

THE BANKURA PLATE—7F

THERESA'S GIFT (Mr. Peter Au) 8-0, Higson 1; SPORT ROYAL (Mr. and Mrs. D. Allerton) 8-10, Dixon 2; HAULAWAY (Messrs. A. V. Fisher and F. S. Elliot) 8-4, D. Van Dort 3; GAY VAGABOND (Mrs. O. Floyd) 8-8, Davis 4. All ran.

Won by: Neck, neck. 1/2l.
Time: 1 min. 31 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 69 (Win) Rs. 16, Rs. 13 Rs. 32 (Places).

THE PORADAH PLATE—1M

JACK DIAMOND (H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar & Maj-Gen. Mahabir S. S. J. B. Rana) 7-10 carr. 7-12, W. Sibbritt 1; ALL CLEAR (Mr. H. David) 9-4 Peacock 2; LOVELY FLIGHT (Mr. O M. Dalmia) 7-10, Morsillo 3; WHIRLPOOL (Mr. G. C. D. Wilk 9-4, J. Warren 4. Not run: Janikpuri, Motkin.

Won by: 4l, 1-1/2l, 2l.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 18 (Win), Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 22 (Places).

FIFTH CONSOLATION PLATE 7F

LUCRECE (Mrs. J. E. Riley) 7-5, carr. 7-8 Cannell 1; HALCYON DAYS (Mr. M. B. Medhora) 9-2, Thompson 2; AROH LASS (Rani Saheba of Nazargunj and Miss Y. J. Bloss) 8-5, Peacock 3; NO TRUST (Messrs. L. M. Blmenstok and T. Belley) 8-4 Egan 4. Not run: Queen of Hearts.

Won by: 6l, Nk., 2l.
Time: 1 min. 28-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 26 (Win), Rs. 7, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 (Places).

THE NAIHATI PLATE—1-1/2M

PAN ROSE (Mr. G. C. Wilk) 9-0, Thompson 1; PINK FLOWER (Mr. B. N. Shaw) 8-1, Peacock 2; MILKMAID (Mr. P. H. Williamson and B. M. Khaitan) 9-4, J. Warren 3; HAMLEY (Rani Rajkumari Devi) 8-1, Higson 4. Not run: Egyptian Belle.

Won by: 1/2l, 1/2l, 5l.
Time: 2 min. 38-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 16 (Win). Rs. 7, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 (Places).

Pink Flower finished first beating Pan Rose by half a length. Jockey Thompson, rider of Pan Rose, raised an objection which was upheld.

THE SUMMER PLATE—1M

SNOWBOAST (Mr. T. N. Banerjea) 8-3, Davis 1; POOL POLICY (H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Maj-Gen. Mahabir S. S. J. B. Rana) 8-10, W. Sibbritt 2; FINE AND FAIR (M. S. Pannick and G. S. Johnston) 9-4, Todd 3; MISS AMOYA (Mr. M. M. G. Apparao) 7-4, Peacock 4. Not run: Windy Wold, Amidships, Courser, Jermy Fisher.

Won by: 3l, 8l, 2l.
Time: 1 min. 39 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 12 (Win). Rs. 8, and Rs. 9 (Places).

SALFORD PLATE—7F

CANDIDATE (Mr. B. Chamria) 9-4, Cannell 1; RODERIC (Mr. R. Gujadhur) 8-6, Davis 2; TRUCEABELLE (Sir Cecil Trevor and Mrs. P. Lane) 7-12, W. Sibbritt 3; CUTIE (Miss C. Shellim and Mr. C. Ezra) 8-3, Dixon 4. Not run: Tour d'Argent.

Won by: Sh. hd., 1/2l, 2l.
Time: 1 min. 28-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 10 (Win), Rs. 8, and Rs. 17 (Places).

BELGACHIA PLATE—6F

PURNA CHAND (Maharaja of Parlakimedi) 7-9, Nolan 1; ACK ACK (Mrs. Alex A. Apcar) 9-1, Percival 2; WILLOWINA (Mr. L. Tikmany) 7-12, Cannell 3; JAWAB-E-MOHABAT 7-11, Richardson 4. Not run: Radio Active.

Won by: Nk., 2l, 1-1/2l.
Time: 1 min. 16-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 10 (Win), Rs. 6, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9 (Places).

TREBLE TOTE: Rs. 222 (357 Tickets).

Calicut Football

CALICUT, March 15 (PTI): In the third quarter final of the Sait Nagjee Amersee All-India Football Tournament played here this evening Lucky Stars Sports Club, Cannanore beat Southern Railways by three goals to nil.

NON-VIOLENCE AS BASIC PRINCIPLE FOR PEACE

Dr. Prasad's Analysis Of Human Relations

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI).

PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD said here today that it was only in a spirit of non-violence that the world could live in freedom and peace.

"Non-violence implies active goodwill to help the other party to come to our own views and to accept what we consider to be right, not by any compulsion but by your own free will", he added.

The President was speaking after announcing the conferment of the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a special convocation of the Delhi University. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is the Chancellor of the University. A large gathering including Mr. B. N. Rau. the Governors of Bombay and Punjab and diplomats was present.

Dr. Prasad said humanity had conquered nature but "we have not been able to keep pace with the acquisition of this power by gaining control over ourselves." The world needed today this "control of man by man." It was no use trying to impose that control from outside.

Commending the use of non-violence in human relations, he said. "the moment one individual or nation thinks of imposing its own will on another we bid goodbye to non-violence

Dr. Prasad referred to the practice on non-violence by Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom and said: "We want the same kind of experiment to be made all over the world and with the same result to the satisfaction of all." He hoped that the visit of personalities like Mrs. Roosevelt to India would strengthen these ideas and also strengthen the bonds "which enable us to place our points of view before the world and to make it acceptable to them for what they are worth."

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

Paying a tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt as "the constant champion of the causes of freedom, right and justice to all" Dr. Prasad said: "In Mrs. Roosevelt we find the representative of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, democracies in the world today and one of the oldest republics in existence. This meeting of representatives of an ancient nation and young Republic on the one hand and of a young nation and an old Republic on the other, I am inclined to believe is going to help the world to achieve that kind of conciliation between strength and morality and between power and prosperity which the world needs today."

A giant's strength was all right but "let a giant be like one of the old gods who used their strength for the good of all and not to the injury of anyone, the President added.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S REPLY

Speaking earlier, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the need for co-operation among the peoples of the world and said. "what we have to do is to learn to live together, to learn enough tolerance, to let things develop through keeping enough liberty in the world so that we can live with difference, and allow all of us to go along the lines that seemed to us the best for the greatest number of people. That is the challenge to us today."

She felt it a great honour that the University had made her "in a way, a member of your cultural community" it was a sign "that you believe at least that I, as a representative of my country have some of the same standards of value that you hold in this great country

She hoped the universities of India and America would enable the two peoples to meet the "challenge of the day" and reach the point when we can live together with all peoples of the world and bring about a kind of peaceful world that can only come when the masses of the people will get the kind of individual respect and freedom and justice which makes life worth living and strive for a better life."

First As Pilot Project

SINGAPORE, March 14, (PTI): The North Borneo Government has appointed a four-man committee to investigate a proposal for immigrating Indian settlers into the island, J. Calder, Chief Secretary to the Government, told PTI today.

Mr. Calder, who is here on a weekened visit from Jesselton, said: "We are interested in getting agricultural settlers to whom all facilities would be afforded." The scheme might be initially launched with a hundred Indian families as a "pilot project" he added.

Indians in North Borneo—estimated to be a few hundreds--well impressed local communities and Government, he said. They were mainly trained artisans and men in professions.

The scheme presently is in a preliminary stage and the outcome depends on reactions of the Indian Government and the interest of the settlers themselves", Mr. Calder stated.

Under the original proposal 10,000 Indians have been offered facilities for settlement on land and full citizenship rights.

Plea For Joint Electorate In Pakistan

COMILLA, March 15 (PTI). The East Bengal provincial minority conference, meeting in a two-day session here, has demanded the introduction of joint electorate in Pakistan without any reservation of seats except on the group of "backwardness."

A resolution passed at the concluding session of the conference said that separate representation was "anti-national."

The conference expressed no-confidence in Mr. D. N. Barori, Minister for Co-operation in the East Bengal Cabinet and demanded his removal from the Cabinet.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson accused Russia on Friday of plotting to "confuse and weaken" free world unity at a "spurious" economic conference to be held in Moscow on April 3.

SUGAR PRICE SHOOTS UP IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, March 15, (PTI): Contrary to downward trend elsewhere, the sugar price shot up here today and is quoted at Rs. 125|- to 130|- per bag, the highest since the recent slump prices. The price of sugar which came down to Rs. 110|- per bag rose to Rupees 120 on eve of Holi but again came down to Rupees 112 soon after the festival.

The price rose to 125 to 130 today while the retail price is Rs. 1|4|- per seer due to what is described as "local shortage". Quite reverse is the case with jaggery which is sold at Rs. 5|8 to Rs. 6|- per Bengali maund.

All other commodities as well as groundnut, karadi and their oils recorded some declines.

The market which has received a set back and is "nervous" for the last two days is the cloth market.

Superfine and fine cloth is understood to be available at forty per cent below the stamped price. The cloth dealers were found today to be eager to dispose off their stocks but there were no ready buyers.

Cotton Lying Idle

NAGPUR, March 15 (PTI): About 1,05,000 bales of Madhya Pradesh cotton was lying with dealers on March 8 to be lifted by mills. It was learnt here today

The unofficial Co-ordination Committee for Madhya Pradesh has asked mills to make early arrangements to take delivery of the balance of their quotas from the dealers.

Virudhunagar Cotton Market

VIRUDHUNAGAR, March 15, (PTI): The Virudhunagar cotton merchants, at a meeting held today decided to close the market for one week more and not to gin any kapas in the ginning factories.

Last week the cotton merchants decided to close the market for a week until the Central Government took steps to remedy their grievances but no reply was received from the government.

Kenya, Uganda Tanganyika Restrict Imports

NAIROBI, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika announced yesterday, they are restricting imports from the whole of the non-Sterling area

In future specific licences will be required for the list of imports affected in a bid to help recovery of sterling.

The general intention is to restrict imports from foreign countries into East Africa this year to the level of actual imports last year.

Soviet Interest In India's Cultural Progress

DELEGATION MEMBER'S STUDY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"SOVIET women are eager to maintain friendly relations and establish cultural contacts with women of other countries," Madame Kholopova, one of the eight-member Soviet Cultural Delegation now in Bombay told a gathering of women here.

Madame Kholopova, teacher of History in the University of Moscow said she hoped that cultural contacts between India and Russia would be maintained by the exchange of delegations and by organising the exchange of books, photos and correspondence.

She pointed out that the Anti-Fascist Women's Committee of USSR formed during the last war to fight Fascism, now devoted its attention to establishing friendly relations with women's organisations of other countries. Last year Russia sent cultural delegations to several countries.

"Soviet Russia is interested in all aspects of life in India—especially in her songs and dances and in learning how the people of the land live", Madame Kholopova said.

Replying to a question as to whether Indian languages and Indian history were taught in Russia, Madame Kholopova said that the Oriental Studies Institute in Moscow taught Sanskrit, Hindi Bengali and Urdu, while the Usbeck Academy of Sciences taught Sanskrit.

In our country we study the history of the peoples, for they are the makers of history, and not that of kings," she added.

Dr. Sulphia Umidova, heart specialist, the other woman member of the delegation, said that while in Bombay she had visited the Haffkeine Institute and hoped to establish exchange of medical information between it and institutions in Usbeckistan from where she came.

London Pepper Prices

LONDON, March 14 (UPA): The pepper market was steady today because Bombay now appears to have liquidated about all really vulnerable speculative positions.

Offers of Malabar for March covered a range of some 60 shillings but the medium price would be around 840 sellers.

Spot in London was about 1,100 nom.

Singapore offered white at 11-9 and black at 10-3.

White Sarawak was called at 12-3.

PAKISTAN TO KEEP RUPEE RATIO

KARACHI, March 15 (PTI): Pakistan Government officials said here yesterday that as far as Pakistan Government were concerned they would "maintain" the present Pakistan rupee ratio. They were commenting on the recent press reports in the Pakistan press stating that value of Pakistan rupee had fallen steeply and rumours had been floating that Pakistan Government would alter rupee ratio.

IMPORT OF WEIGHING MACHINES

NEW DELHI, March 15: The Government of India have decided to increase the soft currency quota for weighing machines inclusive of spares from twenty per cent to fifty per cent of half of best year's imports.

Applications for supplementary licences for the additional quota or fresh applications, if they were not made earlier, should be made in the form and manner prescribed in the 'Hand Book of Rules and Procedure' for the period January-June 1952 so as to reach the authorities concerned within the specified date viz., March 31. 1952.

ASIAN DRAMA FESTIVAL

Six Nations To Take Part

NEW DELHI, March 15 (PTI): An Asian drama festival is being organised at the Wavell Theatre, New Delhi, under the auspices of the Delhi United Nations Association and Indian Federation of United Nations Associations on March 23, 30 and April 6 and 13.

The countries participating in the Festival are Iran, Egypt, Japan, USSR, China and India. Iran will stage "Padosi Ki Murghi" or "Murg-i-Hamsaya" and Egypt "Khud Kushi" or "Sirrul-munthera". Japan will present "Rakt Aur Ansoo', or "Raisan"; The USSR "Moscow Charitra" or "Moscow Character", China "Aur Tab Subha Ho Gai" or "Pai Mao Neu" (White haired girl) and India, "Sarai Ki Bahar" and "Mukti Ke Path Par."

A preparatory committee with Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Union Minister as Chairman, has been formed to make the arrangements.

FIVE SHIPS AGROUND IN SUEZ

Sandstorm In Canal

ISMAILIA, March 15 (UPI-AFP): Five ships ran aground during a sand storm in Suez Canal yesterday when an eighty mile an hour wind blew ships off their course and blinding sand reduced visibility to zero. Traffic through the Canal was completely paralysed because of grounded ships

The first ship to run aground was Honduras registered "Olympic Flame" which stopped in Farouk Canal. A Canal Company tug sent to free her found the Canal blocked by 16,000 ton French tanker "Kirkouk" blown aground by the winds. Three more north-bound ships later ran aground near Port Said.

43 BRITISH SPINNING MILLS CLOSED

World Textile Slump

MANCHESTER March (PTI-Reuter): The British Board announced here that 43 spinning mills closed and 10.000 workers jobs

These figures for the week ing March 1. showed that mills had closed down since the previous week. At the same time employment had dropped from 105 860 to 97.250

Output of varn was down to 16 570.000 pounds weight against 18 990 000 the previous week and 21 700.000 in the corresponding week of last year

Closing down of mills stems directly from the world-wide slump in the demand for textiles which started in the latter half of last year

MOSCOW, March 15 (PTI Reuter): Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to Russia, arrived in Moscow yesterday from London and Prague Dr Radhakrishnan had been on five months leave of absence in India and England.

CONNALLY'S CHARGE AGAINST CHURCHILL

WASHINGTON, March 15 (PTI-Reuter).

SENATOR Tom Connally, Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, shouted angrily yesterday that the United States could not "go on forever appropriating large sums of money" for Britain and other European nations.

He was challenging Mutual Security Director Averell Harriman, who gave the Committee details of President Truman's new 7,900 million dollars foreign aid programme.

Mr. Harriman told the Committee Britain's arms programme was about 60 per cent of the whole programme for Europe.

She would get the largest single portion of 'defence support" funds during the next financial year—600 million dollars.

France would get 400 million dollars and remaining north atlantic treaty countries a further 400 million dollars.

Greece, Austria and Turkey would also get 400 million dollars.

CHURCHILL'S STAND

Senator Connally criticised the recent 300 million dollar (107 million sterling) economic aid grant to Britain.

He said British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on his recent visit to the United States, said he had not come to ask for money.

But, Senator Connally added, he had received the 300 million dollars after he had returned to Britain.

"The United States cannot go on forever appropriating large sums of money for the United Kingdom, France and other countries if they are not willing to defend themselves". Senator Connally said.

Mr. Harriman said it was his earnest judgment that the aid was very much in the interests of the United States, as it helped friendly nations to expand their military effort.

"Defence support' funds may be used by receiving countries to buy approved goods in the Dollar Area.

Mr. Harriman said Britain's big defence effort had created "economic problems" and the British Government was dealing with them "in a most vigorous manner".

Malik Out To Force Pace Of Disarmament

U. N. NEW YORK, March 15, (UPI-AFP): Intervening in the discussion by the Disarmament Commission of the U. N. General Assembly on the disarmament plan sponsored by U. S. A., M. Jacob Malik (Soviet Russia) asked whether the U. S. A. was prepared to support proposals for the reduction of armaments and prohibition of use of atomic weapons. These proposals, he said, would make it possible to obtain complete information on armaments and armed forces of the various countries concerned.

The United States and majority of the U. N. members have always maintained, M. Malik pointed out, that disclosure and control of armaments should precede the prohibiting of atomic weapons, although the Soviet Union considers that both these steps should be taken simultaneously.

Mr. Cohen agreed that M. Malik's question was the basis of the problem and declared that it should be answered later, once the agenda had been agreed upon. This was approved by the following speaker, French Delegate M Jules Moch.

The British Delegate, Sir Gladwy Jebb, declared that the present world situation was hardly propitious to a disarmament conference, since there was war in Korea, Malaya and Indo-China. His did not mean, however, he said, that the task was a despairing one. Sir Jebb added that the rapid conclusion of an armistice in Korea would facilitate the work of the Disarmament Conference. The work of the Disarmament Commission should be progressive and include at the same time discussions on all kinds of weapons. Sir Jebb concluded by saying that agreement between all powers and especially the big five was necessary to produce real disarmament.

M. Malik again got up to speak and asked Mr. Cohen why the Disarmament Commission should not start by taking a decision on a substantial reduction of armaments, which would result in a reduction of the armed forces of the five big powers. M. Malik said that America had three and a half million men under colours, while the total forces of U.S.A. Britain, and France were twice as strong as the total Soviet effectives. Forces of the Atlantic Pact plus those of Spain and Yugoslavia were seven million strong, plus two million in police and security organisation, M. Malik declared.

After a further brief exchange, the Commission adjourned and agreed to meet again on Wednesday next.

GERM WARFARE CHARGE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, March 15, (UPA): The United States Delegate to the U. N. Disarmament Commission said on Saturday the United States was considering demanding U. N. Investigation of "false" Soviet charges that the United States was waging germ warfare in China and Korea.

American delegate Benjamin V. Cohen, referring to germ war charges made on Friday by Soviet delegate Jacob Malik said: "We do not intend to let him get away with these....monstrous falsehoods"

Mr. Cohen told a news conference that the United States might ask for an impartial United Nations inquiry, if its efforts to secure a Red Cross investigation are blocked by the Reds.

PEPSU Cabinet

PATIALA, March 15 (PTI): The new Five-man cabinet of PEPSU will be sworn in on March 19, it is reliably learnt here.

The first Session of the PEPSU Assembly which was scheduled to be held on March 27 will now be held in the middle of April.

Nepal Temple Entry Banned

KATHMANDU, March 15: Nepal Government have rejected the repeated Harijan demand for entry into the ancient temple of Passupatinath, the presiding deity of this mountain kingdom. Situated in the capital's suburbs, the temple has a rare appeal for the devout Hindus, who flock in thousands from all corners of Nepal and India during the Shivratri festival.

The Home Ministry announced today that status quo would be continued, because a precipitate action might disturb the peace. The communique warned that agitations would be arrested, if their action threatened a violent unrest. The residents around the temple were opposed to the entry of the Harijans.

BENGAL TO DECONTROL CLOTH

CALCUTTA, March 15, (PTI): West Bengal Government's decision to decontrol cloth is not expected to result in any increase in buying unless there is a reduction in prices according to retail shopkeepers here.

They said, it was still too early to judge the effects of the decontrol measure on consumers.

The price of rice on the open market here came down today to fifteen annas per seer from Rs. 1|2|- per seer a week ago.

For Bombay Upper Chamber

VENGURLA Mar. 15 (H.S.) Dr. Savant, President of the District Local Board, is being tipped for the Congress candidature for a seat in the Upper Chamber of the Bombay Legislature, from the constituency of the local-self-government bodies from the Districts of Karwar and Ratnagiri, it is learnt.

Mr. Baste, a member of the Ratnagiri City Municipality, and another candidate Mr. Tavde are likely to contest for the same seat to oppose Dr. Savant in this election.

Vietnam's Rice Offer

SAIGON, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Vietnam's offer to supply rice to India is still open, though India has not recognised Vietnam formal National Economy Minister Mr. Tran Van Kha, said here today.

This was a Vietnamese gesture to South East Asian solidarity, but it was upto India to reopen last year's negotiations.

Chinese Now Only 90 Miles From India

KALIMPONG, March 15, (PTI): Regiments of Chinese troops in undetermined strength yesterday entered Pharijong important Tibetan trade town on Indo-Tibetan border, about 90 miles from Kalimpong, it was learnt from an usually reliable source here today.

Troops covered about 200 miles by road on mules from Gyantse base avoiding the main Indo-Tibetian trade route.

CANAL ZONE CORDON WILL BE LIFTED

ISMALIA CANAL ZONE March 15, (PTI-Reuter): General Fir George Erskine, Commander of the British Troops in Egypt, has ordered "in principle', to lifting the British Military Cordon in Ismailia on the north side of the sweet water canal, British military headquarters anounced here today.

Barbed wire barricades and troops will be withdrawn from the Quay Mohammed Ali, and Egyptians who were evicted from houses in the cordoned area, which extends to a depth of about two blocks, will be allowed to return to their homes, a British spokesman said But British troops will keep military posts in the area and will also continue to patrol the town which they have been doing for some weeks.

He said about a battalion of British troops will remain in the town at least for the time being, to ensure that law and order was maintained.

The spokesman said the Zone was getting back to normal.

Port Said is almost back to nor1 mal with Egyptian labour working on ships, including war department vessels.

Egyptian police have reoccupied police posts and stations at Tel El Kebir and the village of El Hammada, which have been empty since British troops raided both villages last January.

Egyptian police auxiliaries detained by the British are continuing to be released and all would be freed by the end of next week the spokesman said.

AMR WILL GO BACK TO LONDON

CAIRO, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Abdel Fatta Amr Pasha, recalled Egyptian Ambassador to London, may resume his position soon, it was learned authoritatively here today.

The Official Court circular announced today that Amr Pasha's services as "adviser on foreign affairs" to King Farouks Royal Cabinet—the post he had held since his recall—were terminated from March 10.

Hilaly Pasha Hits Wafdists

"CAMPAIGNERS OF DELUSION"

CAIRO, March 15 (UPA): Premier Neguib el Hilaly Pasha made it clear on Saturday that his Government will continue to seek the evacuation of British forces from the Canal Zone and is working on a plan for the unification of the Nile valley.

In a nationwide broadcast addressed to the Sons of the Valley, Hilaly also faitly accused the Wafdists of trying to create fresh troubles. He said: "They believe the Government is unaware they are plotting to stir up chaos and destruction once more and we accuse then outright of this."

The Wafdist Party holds a majority of seats in the Egyptian Parliament and recently Wafdist spokesmen have strongly criticised the Hilaly regime. The Premier himself, a former Wafdist, said taht, when King Farouk asked him to form a Government early this month, the King instructed him to fulfil the nation's aspirations and he had pledged himself to do so.

He said the time was not yet here to reveal the nature of his efforts to achieve Nile unity, since such revelation might Jeopardise the country's interest.

The Premier's broadcast was delivered on the anniversary of Egypt's Constitution Day.

Without mentioning the Wafdists directly, Hilaly called them "campaigners of delusion." He charged the Wafdist critics were deluding public opinion by casting doubt on the present Government's policy. He said: "Their aim is clear. They desire to return to power for power's sake."

"Miss Bombay" Contest

BOMBAY, March 15 (UPI): Out of a total number of 3,227 entries received from the Bombay area of the "Miss India" contest, the preliminary judging committee has finally filtered the selection to 17 candidates who will appear at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the March 19, to contest the. "Miss Bombay" title.

Miss Suryakumari, the South Indian film star has won the title of "Miss Madras" while Miss Hema Malini has been adjudged second. Miss Lalita Rudra has won the title of "Miss Bangalore", and Miss Leela Basvanthraj placed second.

The three centres remaining, Calcutta, Delhi and Lucknow are also to make selections very soon.

"Miss India" will be chosen at the Brabourne Stadium on April 3.

The panel of judges constitute: Prof. Langhammer, art critic, Dr. Jessawala, Therapic and physical culture expert, Chief Justice Chagla, Bombay High Court, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, and Lady Rama Rao.

BRITAIN REFUSES VISAS

LONDON, March 14, (PTI-Reuter): The British Government today announced that no foreign members of the Executive Council of the World Federation of scientific workers would be granted visas or allowed to enter Britain to attend a meeting of the council to be held in Cambridge on March 22 and 23.

The organisers of the meeting in a statement protested against the ban.

The federation comprises of sixteen organisations of scientists from fourteen countries, including India, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, China and France.

Among those who were to have attended the Cambridge meeting are Academician Mr. Vassily Nikitin, members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Professor Sien San Tsiang and Dr. Chi Tsin Jen of the Chinese Federation of scientific workers.

Representatives from India were also expected to be present.

TRIBES ASKED TO GIVE UP ARMS

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 14: All weapons of two warring tribes in the Bamenda province of the Cameroons are to be handed in to Government following a clash in which three persons were killed and 40 injured, Mr. A. E. T. Benson, Chief Secretary told the House of Representatives here today, on March 3rd, some 5,000 Mengens attacked the Balis, killing three and wounding 40, and seized their land except for a small area round Bali town. the Chief Secretary said. The situation remained explosive and dangerous, the Chief Secretary added.—PTI-Reuter.

Sarvodaya Conference Concludes

BOMBAY, Saturday: The two-day conference of the Sarvodaya Sanchalaks in Bombay state concluded here today.

The various Sanchalaks acquainted the conference with the activities they have undertaken in their respective Sarvodaya areas and placed before it their practical difficulties and made suggestions for ensuring a smooth working of the Sarvodaya schemes.

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, who presided, winding up the conference asked the Sanchalaks to pursue their work with all humility and unstinted faith in the sarvodaya ideology of "making all happy and being happy ourselves". They should create such an atmosphere in their areas that the change in the social order for which they were striving would take place gradually, he added.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, member of the Central Finance Commission, and Shri M. M Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, attended the conference.

FIRST MAJOR STEP

(Continued From Page 12)

the effect of all export duties. They considered carefully the present market trends in India and the conditions of demand and price abroad of raw cotton, soft cotton waste, raw wool and groundnut oil, among other commodities. They have come to the conclusion that in order to maintain and improve export and foreign exchange earnings, immediate revision in the export duties of these commodities is now called for.

They have therefore decided to abolish with effect from the 16th March 1952 the export duty on groundnut oil, kardi seed, niger seed and raw wool.

"They have also decided to reduce with effect from the same date the export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 400 per bale to Rs. 200 per bale and on soft cotton waste from 50 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent ad valorem. A notification under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act is being issued accordingly.

"The export duties on other oil seeds and oils and on hard cotton waste will continue unchanged."

TO ARREST CRASH

The abolition of the export duty on groundnut oil, kardi seed, niger seed and raw wool and having duty in respect of raw cotton represent the first major step taken by the Government of India with reference to the present world-wide slump in prices.

Authoritative circles here expect that this step will not only help in larger exports of these commodities, but will result in increased internal production and consequent stabilisation of prices.

It is expected further to arrest the downward trend of prices of these commodities in India.

The duty on groundnut oil had so far been levied at the rate of Rs. 300 per ton, while on kardi seeds and niger seeds, the duty had been Rs. 10 per ton. The abolition of the ad valoren duty of thirty per cent on raw wool exports will mean a loss of about Rs. 50,00,000 (fifty lakhs) to the Government in 1952-53, unless the quota of 20 million lbs. for the current season had already been sold to the foreign buyers. The estimated income on this account for 1952-53 is Rs. 75,00,000 as against the last year's receipt of Rs. 1,50,00,000.

The reduction by half of export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200 per bale and on soft cotton waste from fifty per cent to thirty per cent ad valorem is also expected to considerably reduce the Government's income from this source in 1952-53 from Rs. 5.5 crores to a lesser figure.

Export Agents Need Reserve Bank Permit

BOMBAY, March 15 (PTI): A notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports Bombay here today stated that applications for remittances of Commission due to Foreign Agents on exports from India, require the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India which is usually given without delay on receipt of the full proceeds of the relative shipments in India.

The Notification adds that it is therefore necessary for the exporter in India to submit to the Reserve Bank an application with a full statement showing the G R I form number, the Invoice Value, Commission due etc., supported by documentary evidence about the rate of commission agreed to be paid and bank certificates evidencing receipt of full proceeds of the relative shipments.

In order to enable the Reserve Bank to deal expeditiously to such requests for remittances, the Notification requests exporters concerned to furnish details as fully as possible.

U.S. Watches Hessian

NEW YORK, March 15 (PTI): American buyers of Hessian were watching with much interest the conference in Delhi today when Indian Government officials and jute manufacturers were due to discuss the present problems of the jute industry, including the rising stocks in the Calcutta warehouses, cables the PTI Special Correspondent.

News From U.S. Markets

WIDE GAINS IN N.Y. COTTON

Last Minute Spurt On Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, March 14 (UPA).

IN the cotton market today, bulls staged their best demonstration of the year. Prices worked higher from the start to the finish chalking up gains of as much as dol. 3.75 per bale.

Closing levels were up 38 to 74 points, making it the widest gain for any session since November 30, 1951.

Nearby May contract hit 40.50 cents on the close, the highest level for that position in six weeks.

The overnight turnabout in sentiment was based:

Firstly, prospects for pick-up in exporter buying of raw cotton in the next quarter;

Secondly, indications of some slight improvement in demand for textiles:

Thirdly, satisfactory rate of domestic consumption in the face of gloomy accounts on business coming out of the cloth market.

Chart readers were aggressive buyers as market worked higher trade in the afternoon.

Scared shorts also attempted to cover in competition with trade interests for the limited amount of hedge offerings.

Uncovering of stop loss orders hurried the final rally.

The market opened up four to 10 points. Prices worked progressively higher thereafter and closed almost on the highs for the day.

Closing prices included:

Deliv	Pr.Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT	41.05				41.75
May	39.73	39.80	40.50	39.73	40.47
July	38.76	38.85	39.50	38.75	39.43
Oct.	35.87	35.97	36.50	35.85	36.43
Dec.	35.68	35.75	36.28	35.68	36.22
Mar.	35.62	35.66	36.18	35.57	36 03
May	35.43	35.45	35.93	35.40	35.91
July	35.05	35.07	35.70	35.07	35.50
NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	39.95				40.70
May	39.71	39.76	40.48	39.69	40.47
July	38.75	38.81	39.47	38.72	39.44
Oct.	35.88	35.92	36.43	35.85	36.43
Dec.	35.66	35.71	36.23	35.65	36.21
Mar.	35.54	35.58	36.11	35.58	36.06
May	35.34	——	35.71	35.42	35.89
July	34.96	——	35.45	35,45	35.50

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES

NEW YORK, March 14 (UPA): Sharp gains in rails moved carrier stocks to the highest level in nearly 21 years in the last minute spurt on the Stock Exchange.

Gains of 1.38 carried the average to 90.22, the highest since April 29, 1931.

Rails together with continued good oil rise bolstered an uncertain market in the last hour and permitted the composite average finish slightly higher.

Industrials declined slightly. Utilities were higher although mostly neglected. Motors declined. The volume was 1,350,000 shares.

Of 1,072 issues traded, 420 declined; 399 advanced; 253 remained unchanged.

The turnover in curb amounted to 410.000 shares.

The turnover in bonds came to $3,183.000.

U.S. Steel price ranges were: High 39-1/8, Low 38-3/4. Close 38-7/8.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market here ruled steadier as liquidation ebbed and spots moved into a relatively tight position.

Recovery from the break earlier in the week aided the undertone but traders continued to await developments in the Bombay market.

Dealers indicated spot at $1.42 nom; Steel Chemist was quoted around $1.36; Excelsior at $1.20; Marion at $1.20; President Hardinge at $1.18; Steel Navigator at $1.16.

Local re-sellers indicated March shipment around $1.09; April at $1.06; May at $1.02 per pound, all ex dock.

NEW YORK, March 14 (UPA): Copra was today quoted at $127.50 nom per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 8-1/2 cents per pound asked.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 15

The general feeling was better but in view of weakness in other markets investors are hesitating to buy but modest purchases are expected in due course as present prices are believed to be attractive. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1630.

Later on there was better feeling and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1645 to Rs. 1650

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 15

The Bullion market remains closed without forward business. The settlement is not yet over and discussions are going on with members.

Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 139 to Rs. 140 while Gold was placed at Rs. 80/8 to Rs. 81.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 15

The local Produce market is still hesitant and business is very slow. Holders of actual stocks are badly caught. Castorseeds May delivery opened at about Rs. 141 and declined at Rs. 139.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 15:

At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 710/- and after declining at Rs. 665/- closed as under:—

120 D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
150 D. Ready Japan	3	6	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	6	0
150 D. Box March	680	0	0
150 D. Box April	685	0	0

Castor Seeds May

BOMBAY, March 15.

Opening	140	0	
Highest	141	0	
Lowest	137	4	
Close	140	0	

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 7th March.

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	28,66,40,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	537,86,37,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	50,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	289,59,52,000
Cash in India	33,63,11,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	44,72,59,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,31,63,000
Money at call and short notice in India	13,03,85,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	296,61,81,000
Advances in India (B)	539,23,75,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	47,43,43,000

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 15.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2-1/2 p.c 1955	98	2	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	90	0	0
2-3/4 p.c 1960	93	6	0
2-3,4 p. c. 1952	91	0	0
2-3/4 p.c 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	80	2	0
3 p. c. 1959-61	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1957	97	12	0
3 p.c 1948 Con	80	2	0
3 p.c 1959-61	95	13	0
3 p. c. 1963-65	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1964	92	13	0
3 p.c 1966-68	90	13	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	88	12	0
3-1/2 p.c 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c 1960-70	101	10	0
4-1/2 p c 1955-60	103	4	0
4-1/2 p.c 1958-68	105	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p. c. Bombay 1952 ..	94	8	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1958 ..	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960 ..	96	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961 ..	92	0	0
2-3/4 p. c. Madras 1961 ..	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c Punjab 1958 ..	98	8	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952 ..	106	0	0
3 p.c Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p. c. U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	100	12	0
5 p.c Bom Muni 1959	107	8	0
3 p.c Bom Muni 1954	104	0	0
3-1/4 p c Muni 1965 ..	95	0	0
3-1/4 p. c. 1977	89	8	0
4 p.c. BPT—1970	100	12	0

Check To Traffic In Sterling

LONDON, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Britain yesterday cracked down on Continental traffic in "cheap sterling", silver to New York.

The British authorities intimated to London Bullion Market that in future any application for an export licence for silver must be accompanied by an affidavit that the buying country would not resell the silver for dollars.

The general nature of the traffic in silver and other Sterling Area goods is that continental merchants buy them for sterling; resell them to New York at loss, but then make a good profit by using the dollars either to buy cheap sterling or to buy dollar goods which they resell at a handsome profit for soft currencies. They thereby get back into sterling, which they can use to keep the game going, buying more Sterling Area goods to resell for dollars at a loss.

U. S. GRAIN, OILSEEDS FOR EXPORT

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPA): The Department of Agriculture on Friday scheduled 1,983,000 long tons of grain and oilseeds for commercial and government export in April—a 601,000 ton increase over the preliminary plan.

It also increased previously the export schedule for May and fixed the preliminary schedule for June.

Included in the April total was 200,000 tons for export to Germany: 345,000 for India: 35,000 for Israel and 100,000 tons for the United Kingdom.

The overall April total was an increase of over 1,382,000 long tons over the preliminary programme announced in January.

The May export programme for wheat, rye, coarse grains and oilseeds was increased from 1,145,000 to 1,631,000 tons.

PLEA TO ABOLISH TEA EXPORT DUTY

CALCUTTA, March 15 (PTI): Mr. A. H. Galloway, Chairman of the Indian Tea Association, told the annual general meeting of the Association here yesterday that he would like to see the export duty on tea abolished in India. We had strong competitors in many parts of the world, he said. "The post-war boom is over, consumer resistance is growing."

Mr. Galloway expressed concern over the Government of India's "reluctance to press forward energetically with tea propaganda in India".

Ahmedabad Share Market

CLOSURE TILL MARCH 27 AGREED TO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has given its consent to close the Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association for forward business in shares upto an inclusive of March 27, 1952 according to a press note issued by the Government of Bombay today.

The press note says that this was due to the necessity of facilitating the liquidation of outstanding transactions in shares, and is intended to prevent fresh forward transactions in shares till the existing outstanding transactions are liquidated. The closure of the share market will not affect either cash business or business in securities.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA DECLINE

OTTAWA, March 15 (PTI-Reuter): Canada last year exported only 6,798 dollars worth of goods to Russia compared with 182.107 dollars worth in 1950, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

But Canadian imports from Russia during 1951 jumped to 357,932 dollars worth compared with a total of 80,392 dollars worth in 1950.

SUGAR PRICES FALL IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, March 15 (PTI): The wholesale price of sugar fell further yesterday and was quoted at Rs. 112 per bag. There were no buyers and trade circles thought they were presumably waiting for further decline.

The commodity market also recorded further falls. Groundnut fell by rupee one to Rs and half while Karadi seeds, grains like tur and tur dal also fell by about the same extent.

The Cocoanut oil price fell by two rupees per tin.

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 13th March 1952	371682
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 13th March 1952	538987
Same period last year	415855
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th March '52,	371328
Same time last year	374571

COLOMBO SHARE MARKET

COLOMBO, March 15 (PTI):

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Ceylon Government Loan 2-1/2, per cent victory 1955/60 101/-, Three per cent 1966/70 100-3/4.

TEAS: Saint James Uva Co., Ltd., 25/-, Uplands Estates Co., Ltd., 15/-, Uva Highlands Co., Ltd., 31/-.

RUBBERS: Nakkwla Co., Ltd., 19/-, Lanka Rubber Co., Ltd., 28/-, Malayan Langatriver Selangor Co., Ltd., 21/-.

COCONUTS: Malaya Lower Lower Perak Co., Ltd., 10-1/2, Perak Kongsi Co., Ltd., 10-1/2

MISCELLANEOUS: British Ceylon Corporation Ltd., 16/-, Preference Shares and Debenturs Richard Pieris and Co., Ltd., eight per cent Cumpref Shares 11-1/2.

N. RHODESIA BANS CAR IMPORTS

LUSAKA, (Northern Rhodesia), March 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Northern Rhodesia yesterday prohibited the import of cars and trucks from America or from any country in Europe.

PATIALA, March 15 (PTI): Sardar Ranbir Singh, Secretary, Civil Supply and Industries, PEPSU, accompanied by Sardar Sampuran Singh, Director of Civil Supply, left for Delhi yesterday to discuss with the Ministry of Supplies and Industries the situation arising out of the slump in the commodity prices.

Compensation To Zamindars

PROVISION IN MADRAS BUDGET

MADRAS, March 15 (PTI): A sum of Rs seventy lakhs has been included in the Madras budget for payment of compensation to the zamindars, according to a White paper on the budget issued today.

Out of this, Rs. fifty lakhs are earmarked for advance compensation and Rs. Twenty lakhs for interim payments to zamindars whose estates have been taken over by Government.

A sum of Rs. thirty lakhs as lump sum provision for teaching equipment and grants to educational institutions and Rs. fifty lakhs for grants to local bodies for new road works have also been provided.

A sum of Rs 19.87 crores, the same as last year, has been included in the budget for capital expenditure schemes.

Rs. 5 Crores For Famine Relief

MADRAS, March 15 (PTI): Famine relief measures to the extent of Rs. five crores are envisaged in the provisional budget of the Madras Government for 1952-53 presented to both the Houses of the State Legislature today by Mr. A. B. Shetty, Agriculture Minister in charge of Finance.

The budget, framed on the basis of existing taxation—typical of a caretaker Ministry—anticipated a revenue deficit of Rs. 85.97.000 for the year.

He estimated the State's revenue for the ensuring financial year at Rs. 63,90,21,000 and expenditure at Rs. 64.761,000.

15% BENEFIT IN ALLEPPEY

ALLEPPEY, March 15 (PTI): The average man in Alleppey found a net saving of about fifteen per cent in his expenses yesterday following the fall in retail commodity prices. Hotel-goers also found their position slightly better with a saving of about six per cent.

The fall in wholesale prices is about fifty per cent.

The open market sugar retail prices have fallen by nine per cent compared with prices which prevailed on the first of this month and about 20 per cent compared with that of one month ago. As yet the retail cloth market has not shown away signs of slump. So far people have generally refrained from making purchases in anticipation of reduction consequent on reports of fall in cotton and cloth prices in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

U. S. CONTROL OVER RUBBER

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPA): The House Armed Services Committee approved a bill to extend for two years government control over rubber. The present law expires on June 30.

Under the law government has authority to control supplies of natural rubber and manufacture and use of synthetic rubber Controls over natural rubber have been currently suspended.

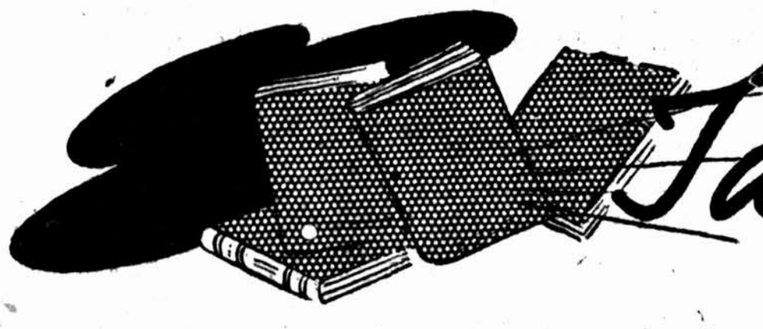
OIL REFINERY IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Agreement Ratified

PERITH (West Australia), Mar. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The West Australian Parliament has ratified an agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which plans a 40 million Australian pound refinery at Kwinana, a few miles south of Freemantle.

West Australia has undertaken to provide one thousand houses and supply 12,000 kilowatts of power and three million gallons of fresh water daily.

It also plans to dredge a channel 38 feet deep into Cockburn Sound. Freemantle, at a cost of between four and five million Australian pounds.



Talking of Books—

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A CELEBRATED PIANIST

Mark Hambourg's Book Is Record Of Incidents, Amusing And Otherwise

BY ARNOLD WAREING

AN eminent pianist who tours the world giving concerts has strange experiences at times. One of the strangest that ever befell Mr. Mark Hambourg was in Colombo. Too ill to stand, he had to be conveyed to the hall somehow, and the only motor vehicle which would take him on his stretcher was the town hearse, says the author in John O'London's Weekly.

He had an unpleasant shock, he recalls in "The Eighth Octave" "Williams and Norgate, 12s. 6d.), when he overheard his doctor ask on the telephone: "Is that Jenkins, the undertaker?" He was driven to the theatre in the hearse, carried on to the stage, placed on a chair in front of the piano, in which position he was all right and could even manipulate the pedals. It was, however, very not, he was weak from his illness and the exertion of moving, and for a few moments sat there in a half-fainting condition. His Dutch doctor gave him a pick-me-up, and as he began to recover his wits and look around he was intrigued to see.

> two tall, gloomy-looking gentlemen standing before me with stern expressions of countenance. I thought I must have got a return of fever, but as they did not vanish when I gazed at them fixedly I realized that they were no figment of my imagination and I exclaimed angrily: "Who on earth are you? What do you want here, just as I am going to begin my recital? Who in the name of heaven let you in?"
>
> "We are the Income Tax Collectors," was the reply with a strong Netherland nasal accent. "We have come to see that we get a proper return from this concert." I had a relapse on the spot.

Christmas Present

In Northern India, before going on to Ceylon, he had had some unusual encounters. He was spending Christmas with the British political agent in Peshawar when his native servant Rawji

> appeared in the morning with a salaam and said: "It is Christmas Day, Master, do I not get Christmas present?" "Why on earth should you get a present?" I answered, indignant at his asking for one; "no one has given me a present." "I give you one, Master," said he, and produced from behind his back a posy of flowers. Much touched, I rewarded him with a good tip. At the end of the week when he brought me his account, amongst the expense items I read: "For Christmas present to Master . . . 2 rupees!"

In the Afridi country Mr. Hambourg visited a native munition factory where the tribesmen made illicit rifles. The two Afridi brigands who owned it

> entertained us to weak tea and sugared biscuits, such a suitable diet for cut-throats. One of them dropped the piece of sugar he was proposing to offer me on the dusty ground, but he picked it up neatly with his toe and put it into my cup. He seemed just as agile with his toes as with his fingers. What a pianist he would have made!

Too Much Music

South America, too, had its surprises. Mr. Hambourg found the Brazilians a "truly music-loving nation"—possibly too much so in one respect. They have produced interesting composers, and some first-rate pianists such as Guiomar Novaes. Rio de Janeiro has one of the largest conservatoires of music in the world, and the highest percentage of its students are budding pianists. But all budding pianists have to practise, and

> any morning in Rio it seemed to me as if ten thousand pianos were being played, and every piano was out of tune owing to the damp climate. Windows were open on account of the heat and the dissonances which resounded all over the place would have satisfied the most atonal composer.

One disadvantage of being a celebrated pianist is that you have to take your piano along with you wherever you go. Mr. Hambourg says that his has followed him round by every kind of transport—by train, steamer, motor-van, wheelcart, sledge, on the shoulders of Kaffirs, the heads of Arabs, and on bullock carts. His dream has always been to have a motor attachment under the piano case, so that it can travel along the roads with him sitting behind. He once hurt his leg before a Manchester concert and

> had to be carried on to the platform to play by my faithful piano-movers, I apologized to them for the trouble I was giving them. "Indeed, this is nothing at all, sir," they exclaimed, "compared with carrying your piano!"

Light Job

Knowing Mr. Hambourg, one would have expected a contrary comparison, but possibly he was lighter in body then, if not in head Pianists, he says, have often gone about the world with as many as three grand pianos, but has anybody heard of one going round the globe with forty-two bottles of sterilized milk, as he did in 1906 when he embarked on his first tour as a married man with wife, six-months-old baby, and hospital nurse? Once only has his piano got completely lost—between Bath and Exeter, so that he had to give his recital on a local upright generally used for dances. After a week's frantic search the concert grand was found in Scotland, and by me could explain why it had gallivanted so far beyond the Tweed.

Some of Mr. Hambourg's experiences in films have been as strange in their way as those abroad. The great disappointment of his life was when the Beethoven film came to nothing though everything was prepared, artists had been brought over from Hollywood, and he had been engaged at a retainer for nine weeks. Perhaps, however, it was just as well, since.

> the producer was insisting on a ballet being introduced . . .to make it less highbrow, in which he wished Rossini to be seen playing the music for the dancers. He also had the idea, that the Countess Guicciardi, Beethoven's girl friend, was to dance in a cabaret scene with myself as Beethoven. This project was altogether too much for my sense of humour, and I protested at such an affront being thrust upon the great Master Musician . . .

Making Films

Although their studio was not ready, Mr. Hambourg was taken down to one of the film factories and dressed and made up as Beethoven. He then went on to a set' and

> played the first movement of the "Moonlight" sonata with all the cuts and paraphernalia of shooting a scene. When I had finished the record was played back and I asked the operator what he thought of it. "It's good," he said, "but it will not appear on the film. This was only a show for exhibitors, a rebuff, you know," I was annoyed at all my trouble for no result, but Ralph Lynn, the well-known actor, who happened to be filming on the next "set", said to me: "You have to get used to vexations if you film. I and my companion have had to hang head downwards from out of the bottom of a bed seventeen times this morning before we could get the shot done. I have a splitting headache, and he has a nose-bleed!"

Later, in another film, Mr. Hambourg had to play Chopin's Polonaise in A Major. To his surprise, he was

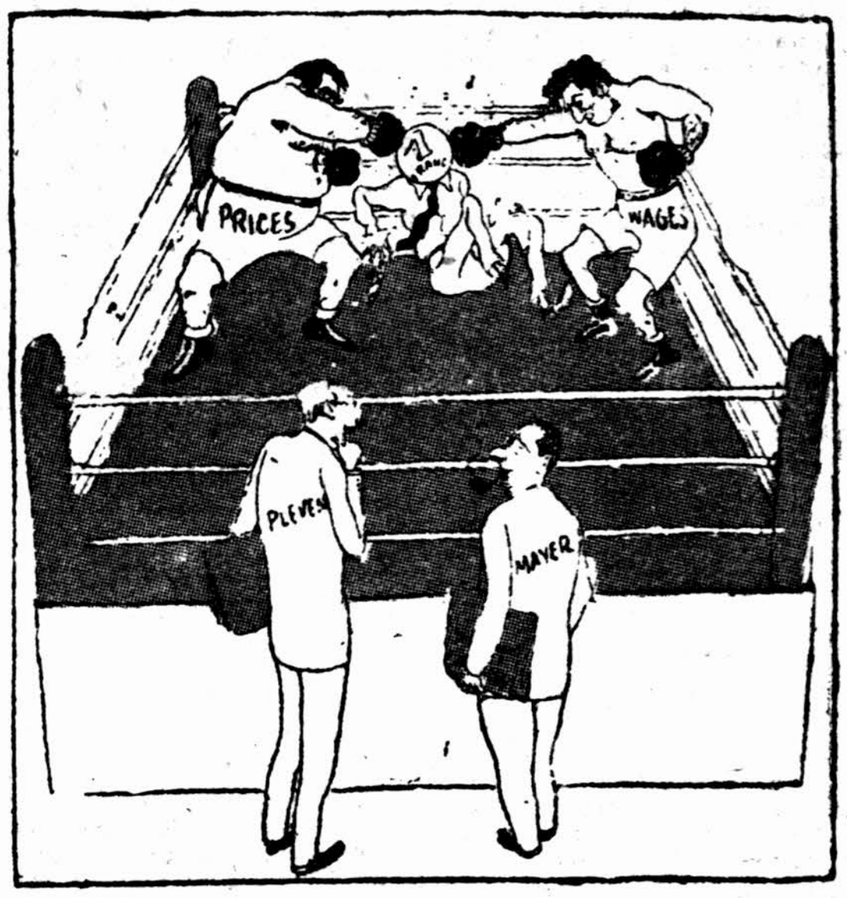
> hoisted by a crane up to a platform hanging in mid-air, or so it seemed to me. I was frightened to death, and when I looked down, dozens of children were playing the overture to Wilhelm Tell of Rossini on dozens of mini-pianos as an introduction to my performance. What connection the overture to "Tell" had with the Polonaise of Chopin I never quite made out. I know that I sweated like a black to give as fine a performance as I could of the Polonaise, only to find when I got down from my roost that the film was to be called Twinkling Feet.

With his friend Philip Page he attended the Dolmetsch Festival at Haslemere. Both greatly appreciated the beautiful Viol da Gamba playing of Rudolph Dolmetsch and much else on the programme. At last,

> a concerted number was presented which sounded to us most modern and full of quite un-Elizabethan dissonances. We sat up interested when Papa Dolmetsch suddenly stopped playing and exclaimed: "Boys, I don't think we are all on the same piece of music," and, by Jove, they weren't!

Mr. Hambourg is an irrepressible reconteur, but music-lovers will find in his book much serious reflection on piano technique and music in general which displays the sincere artist as well as the genial man-of-thelworld Incredibly, he who would shiver to strike a wrong note misspells his friend and fellow-pianist as "Moiseiwitch" and the editor of TRUTH as "Colin Brook."

IN INFLATION ARENA



Aux Ecoutes Paris

MEMORIES OF TENNYSON

Grandson's Interesting Recollection Of Poet In His Old Age

RECENTLY a widely-acclaimed biography of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was published by his grandson, Sir Charles Tennyson. His was an unique position, for he could clearly remember the poet in his later years. His memory served him well.

His grandfather, was the acknowledged leader of Anglo-Saxon literature in his day and the close friend of Carlyle, Gladstone, Browning, Irving, and many other great men. In Lincoln Cathedral is the statue of Tennyson by G. F. Watts, exactly as his grandson saw him. A tall, powerfully built figure, slightly bent with age; strong aquiline features; hair and beard long and rather straggling and a high forehead. The figure is strangely clad in a sleeveless Spanish cloak, and from the right hand dangles a broad-rimmed, wide-wake hat (large enough to defy the elements). By his side sits a huge Siberian wolf-hound, Karenina. Sir Charles recalls that his colouring was swarthy, more appropriate to a Spaniard than an English poet.

Although Tennyson died when he was eighty-three, in 1892, and Sir Charles was only twelve, he has many amusing tales to tell of the poet's extraordinary shyness and disconcerting simplicity; and remembers that the whole household revolved around him, bent upon protecting the poet from annoyance and enabling him to get the best out of the few creative years that remained to him. He had two country houses, but the one of which his grandson has the most memories is that of Aldworth, built to Tennyson's specifications on the slopes of Blackdown, Sussex. With a clear view over the Weald to the South Downs, Aldworth and its grounds had been chosen because of Tennyson's immense love of solitude. The road from the station at Haslemere was so steep that visitors had to get out and walk, to ease the horses. Not many would travel against such odds, as Tennyson well knew. On either side of the smooth lawn in front of the house, were small secluded lawns cut out of the surrounding copse, where he could hide from intrusive visitors, had they survived all other obstacles.

Sir Charles gives an illuminating insight into the Spartan routine of the poet in his active old age. He breakfasted alone and walked three or four miles morning and afternoon, with a companion and at least two dogs. He was a learned naturalist, and his walks were not only taken for exercise He had apple-tart for lunch every day of his life, and boiled rice was always served as a vegetable. Once, there was a startling variation. He brought back from his walk a hat-full of evil-smelling fungi for lunch. None of the company at the meal would eat them, where-upon Tennyson, convinced of their edibility, transferred the prepared dishfull to his plate and ate the lot. "All fine-natured men are greedy" considered Tennyson, and dinner was the social occasion of the day. He kept a good cellar, which he shared with congenial friends, and until the last months of his life, always consumed a pint of port for dessert. Morning and evening he would retire with pipe to meditate, and it was then, in his library or study, that his best ideas came to him. This life nevertheless had room in it for children. Sir Charles tells of an American guest being greeted by the sight of a three-year-old grandson completely eclipsed beneath the poet's wideawake, while Tennyson was calmly wearing his grandson's straw hat.

Sir Charles admits the picture drawn may seem eccentric but he "was the most spontaneous and unaffected of men... with a rustic force and directness which contrasted strangely with the romantic imagination and exquisite sentiment of his most famous work.

FLYING FREIGHT CHANGES TRADE

Air Transport Is Growing Business

AMERICAN cargo planes serve the needs of the free world both by carrying supplies for the United Nations forces and by serving world commerce. This article by Harry C Kenny, reproduced from the Christian Science Monitor gives an idea of the rapid development that has taken place in Freight Carrying during the last few years.

At the beginning of the Communist aggression in Korea in June 1950, the United States Government assumed control of many cargo planes of private American airlines. This was done because of the necessity for speeding vast amounts of vital military equipment to South Korea. Because air cargo is fast, the system efficient, the planes capable of carrying heavy loads and because the private companies have superior technical knowledge and experience. United Nations Forces still are using airplanes months after steamships have begun regular schedules across the Pacific Ocean loaded to the gunwales with material.

Private air-cargo companies have been flying all types of goods in huge airplanes to points all over the world and thus were ready to meet the free world's need for fast, efficient freighting. They had the planes, and the trained personnel, and they had helped develop markets and had flown goods of all kinds on time schedules night and day for a long time.

GROWING BUSINESS

The two American international air cargo companies, Trans World Airline and Pan American World Airways lead in carrying fast freight on wings. Companies in other nations also are plying the air trade routes and are developing rapidly. Air freight is a growing business, the way for faster transportation of peacetime goods as well as military equipment.

The sleek powerful airplanes carry a wide variety of goods such as dairy products, hides, pelts, furs, meat, household goods, automotive parts, and accessories. They fly out-of-season fruits and vegetables from coast to coast, north to south. Many times there are mixed cargoes of millinery, lingerie, leather and leather goods, needlework, phonographs, stationery, yarns, and newspapers and magazines. In some areas air carriers regularly handle low-value, heavy goods because the terrain makes other transportation both impractical and expensive. Likewise, air shipment over long distances for both large and small livestock has proved successful.

Cost of shipping by air is not as high as might be supposed although freight rates are somewhat greater than rates for other types of transportation. The speed of delivery and differences in cost of packaging and insurance offset the higher rates for some types of goods.

FASTER SERVICE

Air cargo means faster service for both buyers and sellers. New markets open for perishable merchandise such as foodstuffs and flowers, and regions formerly too difficult to reach are serviced regularly. Air routes extend from the United States and from major cities in many other nations to all continents, and air lines offer connections to any place in the world.

International air shipment of commercial products is still a young business—it has developed rapidly since 1946 although such shipments actually began as long as the late 1920's. Transoceanic air cargo increased nearly 9,000 per cent in the years from 1939 to 1949. In 1950 one American company—which flies passengers and cargo from 60 cities in the United States to two cities in the British Isles, nine cities on the European continent, three in North Africa, and four in the Middle East—flew more than 6,000,000 ton-miles on its international routes.

What air transportation has done to develop new markets and stimulate the over-all exchange of trade is shown in the fact that, in the last three months of 1949, one company's air cargo travelling from overseas points to the United States exceeded the flow of outbound cargo for the first time in the air line's history. Now, the volume carried over the Atlantic Ocean outbound is about equal to the volume travelling in the opposite direction.

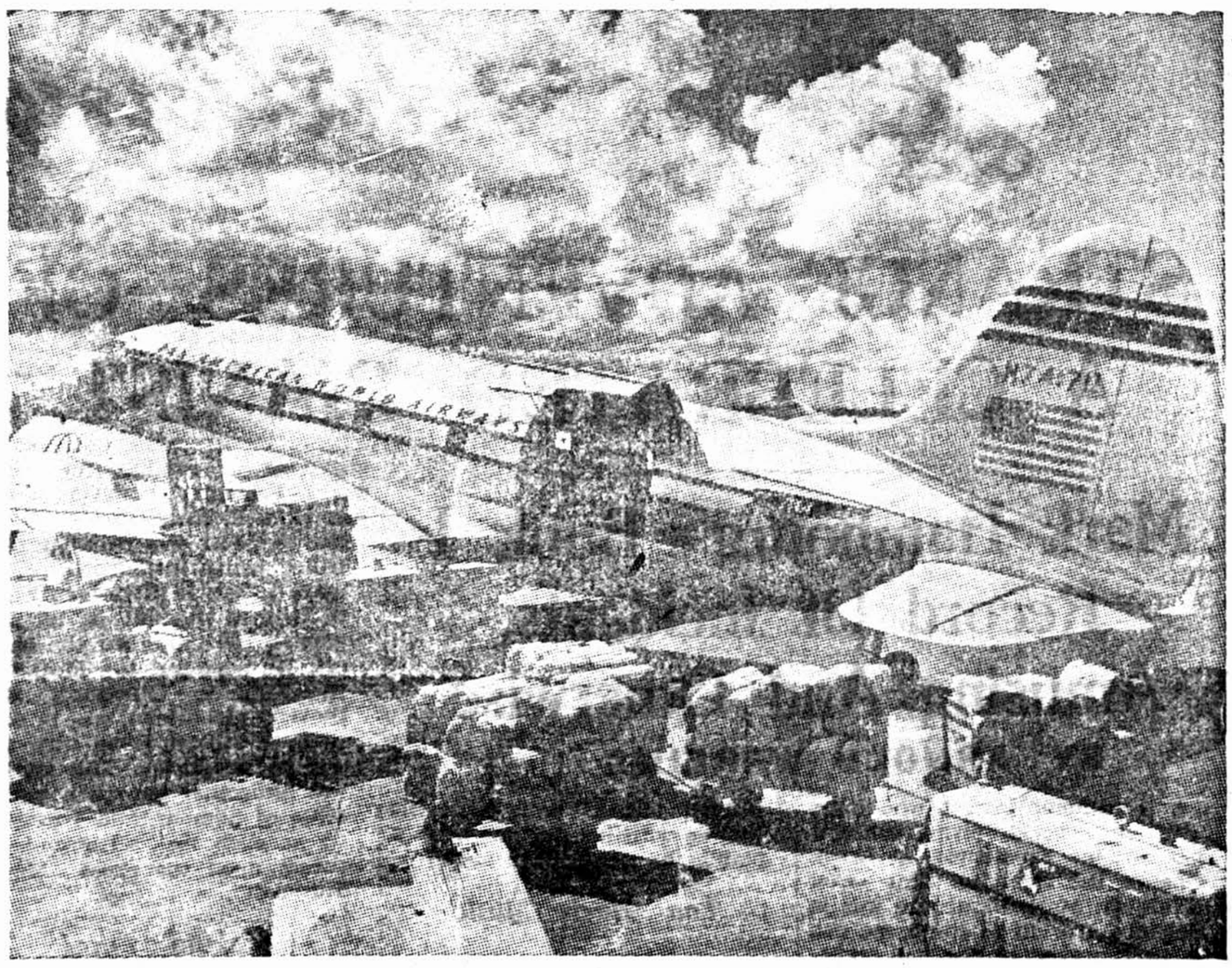
MORE AND MORE CARGO

Despite the fact that several aircraft with which that company had operated a special all-cargo service on its international routes are now flying in the Korean airlift, the company during the first half of January 1951, carried 19 per cent more air cargo on its international routes than it had in the like period in 1950.

Another American air line which operated internatonal air cargo routes maintains a terminal in the city of Miami, in the Gulf Coast State of Florida, whence its great cargo carrying planes depart for South and Central America. Through this terminal in 1932 passed 13,700 pounds freight. 16,000,000 pounds were carried in 1950. Total international cargo for the line in 1950 was nearly 56,000,000 pounds.

Just as sleek, fast sea clippers and steamships revolutionized international trade a century ago, today's freighters of the sky are rapidly changing domestic and foreign commerce, pioneering new routes developing new techniques, and opening new markets. They are bringing to all parts of the free world necessities and conveniences which will help make a better life for all people.

FREIGHTERS OF THE SKY



Loading with goods destined for cities in South and Central America is this big cargo-carrying plane in Miami, one of the Southernmost cities of the United States. Planes such as this carried more than 1,000,000 pounds of the air cargo from this air terminal each month during 1950. Courtesy: Pan American Airways.

KREMLIN AIR PLANNERS HAVE THEIR HEADACHE

Strength Of Soviet Air Force Is Unknown

THE numbers, quality and performance of the aircraft now committed in support of the Communists in North Korea have come as something of a surprise to public opinion in the West. Yet official estimates from Whitehall and Washington of the strength of the Soviet Air Force—from which the Chinese Communists must have been supplied—have never hidden the fact that it is continuously expanding. The figures have risen from 14,000 in 1947 to about 20,000 at the end of 1951. At the same time, there has been a spate of good evidence to show an expansion in the Soviet aircraft industry at Voronezh, Irkutsk, Saparozhe, Sverdlovsk and a dozen other places. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the official production estimate of 10,000 planes a year, given by Mr. Shinwell earlier this year when he was Defence Minister, rocketed sharply upwards the next time Soviet aircraft output is mentioned in Parliament, writes a correspondent in THE ECONOMIST.

But, as Lord Tedder said in his Knowles Lectures on air power given in Cambridge in 1947, the importance of the order of battle and of production figures is often overstressed. When the Luftwaffe attained its maximum production fiures in the autumn of 1944 it was fast slumping to a nadir of air efficiency. The only sane way to assess the Soviet or any other air force is to try to see if it can command a bomber force which can carry the air offensive into enemy territory, enough fighters and guns to guard the homeland from air attack, and enough reconnaissance and transport units to do all the chores which the war situation will demand.

SUPERSONIC JET FIGHTER

Most people know now that the USSR can make good modern jet fighters and fighter bombers comparable in quality and performance with the best that the West can produce. The MIG 15 developed from previous Soviet jet fighters like the Yak and the MIG 9, though it is, of course, an entirely different design. More will soon be heard about the Tupolev and Ilyushin twin-jet fighter bombers and of Lavochkin's twin jet fighter. The USSR will almost certainly produce an operational supersonic jet fighter as soon as the West. It also has an adequate supply of postwar transport planes, though it must build a larger fleet of four-engined Ilyushin and Tupolov planes if it is to reach the full standard of air mobility at which it is aiming.

But it is in the category of the heavy long range bomber that the Red Air Force is far behind the West. At the end of the war, most of the squadrons of Marshal Golovanov's strategic bomber command, the A.D.D., were fitted with American and Soviet medium twin-engined bombers like the Mitchell B.25 and the Ilyushin Il.4. The USSR had no aircraft like the American Superfortress that could reach out to a target two thousand miles from base. After 1945 Stalin was quick to see the importance of a really long range bomber force, and the Tupolev 4, the Soviet equivalent of the American Superfortress, was rushed into series production at the end of 1946. This four-engined bomber has been the mainstay of an expanding Soviet heavy bomber force, several hundred strong until a year ago. Then a more powerful Tupolev bomber was built, fitted with the M 300 engine which increased the speed and range so that atom bombs could be carrid to targets over 2,500 miles from base. But there is no evidence to suggest that the Soviet Air Force yet has units with bombers like the B.36 which could fly to any target 5,000 miles from base and so reach anny city in North America. This means that to meet its possible full long range operational commitments the Soviet air force must resort to the hazards of flight refuelling or to one way raids, which would be costly in the high quality crews which are all too rare in any air force.

STRONGEST SECTION

In the realm of tactical and medium range bombing up to distances of say 500 miles, the USSR is much stronger than in any other department of air warfare. It has the greatest experience in this field. The Soviet Air Force is still organised in the main to give air-ground support over short distances. Its air creed is to put in a maximum effort at a decisive moment of battle rather than a sustained effort over a period. Its squadrons are mobile and flexible. Co-operation between tanks and aircraft is good. Reconnaissance is used intelligently. But the great question is how strong will the Red Air Force be when it supports the Red Army? Figures of between 7,500 and 10,000 aircraft have been quoted. But even if these estimates came hot from Air Chief Zhigarev's planning files, they should not be allowed to carry too much weight.

In the early stages of any future conflict the air initiative might well lie with the West which, as soon as it was attacked, would be in a position to reach any target in Soviet territory with a devastating bomb load. The Russians probably allocate about 3,000 fighters to their permanent air defences. If Soviet radar proved adequate this might be sufficient. But if it were not, then they might have to resort to some form of standing fighter patrols to man parts of their long coast-line and some of the vital inland target areas. This would draw off dozens of fighter squadrons from the tactical air armies and reduce them in strength and efficiency. As General Spaatz has written the future struggle for air supremacy mady high on electronics, that is to say radar and radio efficiency and counter-measures such at jamming and counterfeit air traffic. The western allies are more experienced in this branch of air warfare. Their ever-growing strategic bomber arm could immobilise more and more of the Soviet fighter units in a passive defensive role.

ARMING THE SATELLITES

The Soviet Air Force is well aware of this heavy bombardment threat. It has, since 1946, been increasing the number of the units which form the radar defensive chain. It is developing radio-guided missiles with increasing success. It is expanding the production of jet fighters and fitting not only the Chinese Air Force with its latest aircraft, but also the Bulgarians and the Poles the Czechs and the Hungarians, so that the satellite air forces can form part of a general air defence scheme. But the task is enormous. The Russians have the problem of protecting one sixth of the globe with fighters and guns aided by radio and radar. They know, too, that, though their air force is much larger than those of the West, the western bombing power is greater because of its larger stock-pile of atom bombs.

For a year or so at any rate, the air planners of the Kremlin will have their headaches. They will produce bigger and better bombers—for instance, six engined Ilyushins are on the way. They will improve their radar screen. In the meantime the West will not be idle. For the present, Stalin knows that America could hit the USSR harder than his air force could hit the United States. It is no use asking Zhigarev how many fighters he will need to defend the Soviet Union from air attack and how many to support the Red Army. Neither he nor anyone else can tell.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

End of trade in art—Fund for protection of antiquities—Art for the people — Museums as living institutions—Acquisition according to plan—Music audience in Bombay—Indian art in foreign countries—Artists in social order.

ANTIQUITIES are counted in the bulk of a nation's wealth. They are prized and preserved as a precious legacy by every enlightened country. Relics of art, among them, carry a deep significance in any age. Beauty radiated by true art never gets stale.

Loss Of Art

When India's wealth of art, counted on the basis of her structural movements, is acknowledged to be abundant, the bulk which the movable relics could have formed should have been almost inestimable. The production of her art in ancient times was outstanding as regards its quality as well as quantity. It could have been very well compared to a well developed and major national industry.

The balance-sheet of the foreign rule shows a vide margin of deficit in which the loss of art has to be included. Structural remains were surveyed, listed and brought under protection. They were retained in the country, because they could not be shifted. Museums were built for the collection and display of other antiquities but such movable relics were not 'immobilised' and consequently much of art was lost for good through the export trade which was regularly carried on by outsiders as well as Indians.

The result of such a deplorable state of affairs has been that the pieces of Indian art, which should have been deposited in the local museums, are found, today, all over the world in museums and private collections. The loss which had accrued to India through the activities of traders in art was tremendous. It covered numerous valuable relics. This was the inevitable consequence of the anomalous procedure with regard to protection which was followed in the past. This procedure was reviewed and rectified by the Government of India after the attainment of independence.

Proper Machinery

An act was passed by Parliament, some time ago, prohibiting indiscriminate export of art objects. It has come as an effective safeguard against the danger of further depletion of art treasures, though strict vigilance will have to be exercised in order to prevent clandestine exports. The legislation aims at retaining in the country, the works of art which are still widely scattered and which have to be collected.

Having passed the special legislation, the Government, did not rest on its oars. The establishment of the National Art Treasures Fund, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru on March 23, is a positive step towards real protection. The object of the Fund is to acquire available works of art and to preserve them for the nation. The Fund, constituted as it has been, makes the appropriate machinery for the acquisition and protection of art treasures, provided it is operated in an efficient manner.

Obviously the acquisition of art objects could not have been held over until the National Museum is built. Realising the danger of delay, the Government had begun to acquire ancient and also contemporary works and had appointed Advisory Committees for the purpose; but had to face criticism from informed quarters as the procedure adopted by it did not ensure the right selection in every deal. It seems now that the criticism has not gone unheard.

The National Art Treasures Fund is intended to be a joint and co-operative endeavour of the Central and State Governments and also of the public. It is expected to function as a non-official body without 'official domination' and to leave the selection of art objects in charge of expert committees. One wishes that the Government will leave the selection and acquisition entirely to the machinery set up under the Fund.

Since the objects of art will have to be deposited in museums, the Government should, in consultation with the Fund, evolve a scheme for linking the various museums together and in relation to the National Museum. Such a scheme should lay down the principles and procedure for the dispersal and display of the antiquities. In addition to this, there should be a national register, which in future, should be maintained by the National Museum. All the antiquities, wherever they may be deposited, should be entered in this register with necessary description of each.

For The People

The least purpose, which the antiquities should serve is that they should be accessible to the people, so that the latter might get some light from them. In this connection, Mr. Nehru made a valuable suggestion that the rising generation should be able to look at art treasures and get some idea of finer aspects of life. There was much weight in this suggestion. Children, as implied by him are susceptible to emanations from the beautiful works of art. In order to ensure their normal growth, it is, therefore, essential to place them in contact with art.

Mr. Nehru further desired that the teaching of art should include as its essential element, the artistic and cultural development of the people. He thought that, to children, the knowledge of artistic achievements of their country was more important than the names of kings which they are required to remember. The teaching of history has yet to be reorganised on the lines indicated by him. Educationists ought to take note of Mr. Nehru's viewpoint about art particularly in relation to children.

Referring to museums, Mr. Nehru rightly stated that they were unconnected with the life of the people. Superficial contact of visitors with art is the only purpose which museums have, so far, served in India in their relation to the people. Museums need to be so reorganised that they should actively function as educational and cultural institutions. Time must come when they should be integrated in the schemes of revival of art, reorganisation of education and industrial organisation and are thereby made to function as living institutions.

According To Scheme

Art is an important subject for planning, but it was missed by the experts by whom the five-year plan was worked out. The art movement, though it has received an impetus from the Government, needs to be directed on proper lines. The acquisition of antiquities is, for instance, a point which demands careful planning. The procedure adopted for it requires be guided by a well thought scheme in which preference is given to rare works and missing links. The development of painting should be traced from its earliest beginning. In order to do so, it will be necessary to search the available resources for missing links.

The Chinese Cultural exhibition and a small Japanese exhibition held recently in Bombay have clearly shown how far Indian art had extended its influence in the past. On both these occasions, the debt to India was duly acknowledged. To trace the antiquity and continuity of painting, it is essential to acquire its specimens available in other countries. The Government should depute a few artists who have studied and captured the spirit of Indian art the China, Japan, Ceylon and other Asian countries and should arrange to get, through them, copies of select frescoes from their countries. Such copies and the relics of painting available in India will go a long way in placing Indian art in its proper perspective. The National Museum will, thus, show painting in its various stages of development. A scheme like this must be taken into account while the machinery is set for the purchase of ancient works of art.

Music And Bombay

The visit of Yelandi Menuhin the world-famous violinist—to Bombay happened to be one of the outstanding events of the year. The concerts given by him revealed the amazing mastery acquired by him on the violin. They offered, to the audience, a rare opportunity to listen to classic music rendered by the master of his eminence. Menuhin's art has the spark of a genius. It is an accomplishment which few can attain. While honouring Menuhin, Bombay has expressed its gratitude to him for the contribution made by him to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund through the recitals.

Menuhin's visit has indicated that Bombay has a large audience which appreciates western music and its accredited exponents. One wonders why this audience which is predominentiy Indin should not show as much enthusiasm for Indian music and its top-ranking exponents. In the new social order, Indian music needs a larger clientele, so that it can be continue at least in its present form by the musicians. Menuhin's recitals, it is hoped, will arouse Bombay's interest in Indian music both vocal and instrumental—of the classical type. The decline of Indian music particularly of the North Indian school should be taken as a foregone conclusion, if the interest shown by the people in it is superficial or sardonic.

Art And Standards

Sir Aurobindo's "Savitri" was staged in part at the Indian Consulate in New York on February 22. The performance was organised by the Indo-American students' Association whose object is to promote Indo-American understanding through cultural and artistic activities. In that case art on both sides should be of the right type. Americans and Asian diplomats, who happened to be in the small audience of 300, witnessed something of Indian drama but the point is whether "Savitri" was properly interpreted.

Those, who formed the cast, must have been amateurs present in America. Presumably none of them was a stage veteran invited from India to direct or to act in "Savitri". Indian embassies and consulates in some countries are known to have lent support to Indian artists, but what one likes to know in this connection, is whether any consideration is given by them to the correctness of the standards of art programmes sponsored or supported by them. The Government should see that any Indian art presented in foreign countries is of authentic and high standards.

The slump in the entertainment business in Britain has thrown over 15,000 artistes—actors, actresses and musicians—out of work. Unemployment on a rather alarming scale like this is a matter of serious concern to the Artistis' Associations such as the Variety Artists Federation, equity and Musicians Union. It is bound to cause anxiety also to the Government and the public.

An advanced country like Britain does not leave the artistes uncared for. There is already an arrangement, according to which, the artistics affected by the slump can draw unemployment pay amounting to £ 2|10|- for married men and £ 1|6|- for others and the Labour Exchanges have started to help the unemployed artistes. India has something to learn from this plan as little care is taken by the Government and also the public to see whether the artistes are able to earn even bare sustenance. Then nothing is done to help the descendants of those who had built monuments and who have left the relics of art which are admired as masterpieces.

Unemployment among artists should be considered as a national emergency, but in order to arrive at this stage the country must have real appreciation of art. It may not be necessary to extend, all the while direct patronage to artists. There must be social conditions in which artists can make their living without anxiety and then there should be establishments like the Artists Relief Fund which would lend support to artists in the event of unemployment. Free India will have to provide all such conditions in which art flourishes.

ALL IN TUNE

"Veena player," a painting by Y.V. Godbole of the Sir J.J. School of Art.

The Best Kind Of Education

I should like my daughter Almond to have a Western education and then to have a classical Chinese one as well. I feel that the West has been so busy enquiring into scientific facts that they have forgotten Nature, whereas the Chinese went to the other extreme, and were so afraid of going against Nature that they completely neglected laboratory science. Westerners now look to the latest drugs, antidotes and machines to cure every ill, and forget to make any effort themselves. I should like Almond to appreciate the great discoveries of the West but always to keep inside her the Chinese philosophy that Man cannot live against Nature.

—Diana Wong,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

"EVERY child should feel at bedtime that he is specially wanted and cared-for," says a pamphlet of instructions on child care prepared by the Government's Advisory Council on Child Care. No pronouncement more human has ever come out of Whitehall. In that sentence lies the secret of a happy family.

Pigs And Baboons

Some of us complain about the rabbits that nibble our food crops and flowers, about the birds that steal our peas, and the grey squirrels that bite through netting and eat our strawberries.

But none of these troubles compare with those of the African who depends on his crops to feed himself and his family. It is a serious matter if his crops are lost through droughts, pests, or diseases.

Two of the most serious pests are wild pigs and baboons. The pigs enter the plantations at night and do a tremendous amount of damage. The baboons will raid food crops in broad daylight if the menfolk are absent. Baboons have been seen tearing maize cobs to pieces while the womenfolk were afraid to do more than shout and threaten them with sticks. But the animals all fled at the very first sight of a man.

These two pests have been kept moderately in check by leopards, but lately the authorities throughout equatorial Africa have been much concerned because the leopards are being destroyed for the sake of their skins, which have a ready sale at five pounds each.

So many of the leopards are being hunted and killed that the two most common animal pests are beginning to increase and become a serious menace to crops.

Paintings On Pin-heads

Tucked away in a corner of the Festival Gardens in Battersea Park is an exhibition of six landscapes and one portrait—all on pin-heads. Each is enclosed in a glass cylinder under a lens which magnifies 100 times.

Professor Egidio Boschi, from Lavagna, Italy, the artist who accomplished these amazing creations, left Italy after he had finished his artistic training, and went to live in Chile, South America, where he worked for 30 years as a miniaturist.

One day, in 1946, he read a magazine article about a man who had succeeded in inscribing 16 words from the Koran upon a on a pin-head! If he could do that, grain of rice. Impressed by this achievement, he was fired with a desire to surpass it, so he painted a landscape upon a grain of rice. But he was still not satisfied.

Then he noticed a pin in a wall, holding some papers. He had a sudden inspiration—a landscape he would have painted the smallest miniature in the world.

For a brush Professor Boschi used a hair from the back of his hand. He discovered that he could not use a very powerful lens, as he had intended, because the great magnification created an illusion of a wider area on which to paint than he really had, making it impossible for him to relate the strokes of his single-hair brush to the real size of the pin-head.

For this reason he had to use an ordinary stamp-collector's glass, magnifying only six times.

Overcoming Difficulties

His next difficulty was that the size of the grains of colour in ordinary oil paint were too large. He discovered that the oil extracted from the Papavero, a South African flower, diluted the colour satisfactorily.

After four months' work, during which time he used between 300 and 400 pins, he produced his first pin-head miniature. It was a landscape in Chile.

The picture is by no means a vague impression created by flat blodges of colour. It has detail and perspective. The deep green vegetation of the countryside stretches towards distant blue-misted mountains. A lake in the right foreground reflects the sunlit sky.

But the professor was not satisfied. He wanted to achieve a higher standard, so he set to work again.

After he had painted the seventh pin-head miniature—a portrait of a man—he was warned by oculists that unless he gave up this work he would lose his sight completely.

"I cannot do any more," said the professor sadly. "It is a pity, for in art one can never say 'this is as far as it is possible to go.' One can always create something better."

Three Things

Three things have taught me courage,
Three things I've seen today:
A spider reweaving her web
Which thrice has been swept away;
A child refusing to weep
In spite of a cruel pain;
A robin singing a cheerful song
In the midst of a chilling rain.

—Author unknown

Picking A Peek

One morning Mummie said that Ann and Christopher might pick the ripe apples off the summer apple tree.

"But take care how you climb from the ladder out on to the branches," she warned them. "And try not to drop any apples onto the gravel, because bruised ones won't keep, and we've more than enough fallings already."

So Christopher got the ladder, and Ann the baskets, one for sound fruit, and a small one for the damaged ones. They took two string shopping bags up the tree to hang on the branches as they picked the fruit. Colin and Mr. Portly were going to watch, and play ball between times.

By lunch time half the tree was stripped and no sound apples had been dropped at all! Leaving Mr. Portly out there, the children went in to eat.

Now, that ladder had fascinated Mr. Portly, and with the children out of the way, he went climbing up it himself and onto the branches. But when he saw the gay string bags hanging there, half full, he started a wonderful game of pouncing on them and swinging them to and fro. Bouncing among the branches, he thoroughly enjoyed himself. But unfortunately, in doing so, he knocked apple after apple—plonk!—on the gravel below.

When the children came out the ground was strewn with fallen fruit, while Mr. Portly still gambolled.

"You naughtly sat! cried Christopher, climbing up to collect him, while Ann collected the damaged apples.

"But he isn't really naughty," she exclaimed after a moment. "Because every apple here but one has a grub in it, so they wouldn't have kept, anyway."

"Oh, good!" cried Christopher in a relieved voice. "That's why they came away easily, of course. So we needn't scold Mr. Portly after all."

Pally Jackdaws

A young reader has written to tell us about the pally jackdaws of Caterham School, Surrey.

They have been brought up by several boys at the school, each boy having taken one young bird, and only one, from a nest. Now they can fly and live freely, but each one comes down from trees or school buildings when its master makes his own special call, and perches on his shoulder or arm while searching for whatever titbits the boy may have.

On the cricket field, however, the birds are sometimes an embarrasment. Seeing their masters playing, they invade the pitch, anxious to join in the game. Fortunately the jackdaw, unlike the duck, is not a bird of ill-omen.

Suit-Able

Orion, a new synthetic fibre which threatens to rival nylon in popularity, is to be tried out for clothing. It is claimed to be as warm as wool, about one third lighter, and able to resist acids and sunlight. It is made from a substance called acrylonitrile.

Perfumed Films

A Milan scientist has perfected a system by which the appropriate perfume or smell can accompany the showing of the film. So far he has listed 51 perfumes which can be automatically introduced into a cinema at the right time.

It sounds like a new form of torture. We shudder to think of the scent which might be deemed appropriate for some of the films shown to the public.

Minus Quantity

"But I don't think I deserved absolute zero for my paper," said the student to the professor after seeing his marks.

"Neither do I," said the professor; "but that was the lowest mark I am allowed to give."

Hard Pull

The new farmhand was set up ploughing a field. Some time later the farmer found him exhausted under a tree.

"What's the matter?" asked the farmer.

"How do you expect me to hold a plough with two great horses trying to pull it away from me all the time?" demanded the other indignantly.

Home

Oh, the auld house, the auld house.
What though the rooms were wee?
Oh! kind hearts were dwellin there.
And bairnies full o'glee;
The wild rose and the jessamine
Still hang upon the wall,
How many cherished memories
Do they, sweet flowers, recall?
The mavis still doth sweetly sing.
The bluebells sweetly blaw,
The bonny Earn's clear winding still,
But the auld house is awa'.
The auld house, the auld house,
Deserted through ye be,
There ne'er can be a new house
Will seem sae fair to me.

Balkan-ji-Bari

There is something that boys and girls should do when they are away from schools and are doing nothing at home. Balkan-ji-Bari is the best place where they could utilise their leisure time usefully? Do you know what Balkan-ji-Bari is?

It is an All-India children's Association, and its full names is Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh; "Balkan-ji-Bari" meaning "children's Garden"—in which are like flowers to grow beautiful and in sweet fragrance.

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada— "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. You will be proud to have joined your own Balkan-ji-Bari!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Budding Dancer

Sister Kusum Kumari of Banaras Balkan-ji-Bari.

IN FAIRY WORLD

Children of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari as fairies — on the stage.

ALL CHILDREN ALIKE

Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls enacting a short play depicting unity of all the world's children